New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI......NO. 1785. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible] Mrs. [illegible] HAYDEN, the "spiritual medium," [illegible] in this City was hailed [illegible] of the new belief with rapture, [illegible] again before a public audience last [illegible]. She is represented to have [illegible] in the interval since her last public [illegible] and the calamity is said to have been occasioned by the shock which her nervous system received during the controversy, which arose out of her [illegible] lecture (about a fortnight ago) at the Stuyvesant Institute, from which the audience seemed to regard her or the spirits as having come off certainly second best.

The attendance last night was very considerable. The lady was accompanied on the platform by her husband and Rev. S. B. BRITTAN, editor of the *Spiritual Telegraph*. The latter gentleman presided. In accordance with previous custom, it was announced that a Committee would be appointed from among the audience, to prepare a series of questions, to be submitted to the medium for answer and discussion. This turned out to be a matter of considerable difficulty. The first gentleman proposed (and the nomination was made in a voice having a remarkable resemblance to that of the new United States Marshal) was Major HENL, late of Nicaragua. The gallant Major peremptorily declined.

[illegible] in a tone of gentle raillery [illegible] but the Major remained firm [illegible]. A facetious individual [illegible] could not serve, because he was not in the room. Many of the spiritists thereupon [illegible] that this was a spiritual communication [illegible] the truth of the announcement. There being several skeptics present, however, it was resolved to test the veracity of the statement, and one of them, bolder than the rest, got up and discovered in close proximity to the reporters' table an objective, substantial, corporeal entity, corresponding in size, complexion, cast of features, size, build and general appearance to the concrete idea of RYNDERS himself.

This object was pronounced to be the veritable, redoubtable, unquestionable RYNDERS *in propria persona*, and the audience asserted as much when they voted it by a large majority to serve on the Committee.

After the lapse of a few minutes Professor MAPES (who had at first declined) and Mr. CHARLES A. [illegible] were appointed to aid Captain RYNDERS in his deliberations, and they retired for that purpose. In the meantime Mr. BRITTAN, the Chairman, occupied the attention of the audience by stating his views on Spiritism generally, and that development of it which Mrs. HAYDEN exemplified in particular.

The Committee, on their return, reported the following questions:

1. What principles of natural law govern the action of the [illegible]?
2. What causes the seeds of plants to germinate?
3. Did the various races now inhabiting the earth all spring from a common mundane parent?
4. Was Jesus of Nazareth of Divine or human origin?

The Chairman, in submitting these queries, begged to suggest that it might be difficult for the medium in the space of an hour to give a satisfactory explanation of four questions of so much importance, when some very wise men had written volumes on some of these questions at least, without furnishing what the world had been pleased to regard as a satisfactory solution.

It was then moved that the lady should answer the last two queries, and the motion being backed by Captain RYNDERS, it was carried.

The questions were read again in reversed order. The medium closed her eyes for a minute or so on the [illegible] slowly, and with upturned face offered [illegible].

She then proceeded in general terms to state her distinction between divinity and humanity, as preparatory to her reply to the last question. Spirit she defined to be that which really is—that which is unchangeable, because it is unchangeable and eternal—that which exists as a being, as a principle, as a power, as [illegible] as a great overruling controller [illegible]. Varied in [illegible] in the education and [illegible] always called Jehovah, God, the Divine Ruler and Controller and creator of the universe. In answer to the first question, she would oppose no particular theory, no theological dogma or creeds, but would reason strictly from our knowledge of the Universal God and His glories.

Therefore, Jesus of Nazareth was both divine and human. He could not be human without being divine. Why? The human soul, as the divinest and [illegible] of God's creations, embodied in an external form, which was but the expression or outwrought form of that soul, was supposed to be the highest created being, and that which was nearest unto Deity—that which was a representation of himself—that which embodied a part of His life and power—that which was the result of His love and wisdom. And nature was but the means of its manifestation. Therefore, whatever was human was divine, for Deity was the source of all things natural or spiritual. Another idea was this: Some might be termed the [illegible] Deity, Jehovah, God. [illegible] principle was God. The [illegible] was acted on by Him—imbued with His [illegible] was Nature. These presented the [illegible] attributes of Deity, life and manifestation, [illegible] motion, activity, eternity, embodied [illegible] in Nature. Therefore, the result [illegible] of Nature, in its highest and purest form, [illegible] Jesus of Nazareth was a man. Why? Because he had a human form. How much more than a man he was, it was not given to her to define—but he was divine, inasmuch as he had life, power, beauty, glory [illegible], and more divine than other men in proportion as that divinity, that life, [illegible] was manifested in his external life and in his daily teachings. As a direct and positive [illegible] of the Deity in presenting to the world that form, that spirit, that light, that star of Bethlehem, we were to speak of him. It was this; the [illegible] of the physical world and the creations of the spiritual world unfolded themselves into one [illegible] of development, when a more [illegible] manifestation, revelation or convolution was [illegible] either in the mental or in the spiritual [illegible]. It was stated in Biblical history that Adam and Eve were the two great principles of male and female [illegible] in the human race—which race, [illegible] worshiping God according to their natural ideas, not educational ones—worshipping Him in the simplicity of their natural element, or in the Garden of Eden, which would be the result of such simplicity and of such innocence. This Adam and this Eve, we might say, represents the male and female elements of nations and of the world—represents not only the Adam and Eve of the Holy Land, of the Garden of Eden, but represents the Adam and Eve of every nation, of every tribe, of every man and woman on this globe.

As to the question whether the human race was sprung from a common mundane parent, she would answer that the great principles of male or female elements—or the great principles of procreation as perceived and analyzed—are framed into the natural world, and through the natural into the spiritual, and through the spiritual and the natural back to Deity—these principles were manifested first in this Adam and Eve of the human mind. But this Adam and this Eve represents not only one Adam and one Eve in the Holy Land, or in the Garden of Eden, but represents the male and female parents of every nation, every tribe, and in every country of the world. Why was this? Because if all nations had sprung from one common parent, and, as it was said, that six thousand years or more had been employed since the time of that creation of Adam and Eve, they would readily perceive that the advancement, as discovered by science, as discovered by social development, as discovered by historical revolutions, must have been immense since that time, if the Adam and Eve of Scriptural History were the first and only parents of the human family.

What followed? That of every country, of every nation, the myriads upon myriads of nations which had passed away, and whose bones have become a part of the soil on which we now trod, whose forms had decomposed, perhaps composed a part of the tree, flower, or shrub which surrounded us—that those nations had parents—that those nations had first parents adapted to the particular country, the climate, the development of mind or of spirit within them. Consequently, that back to the first Adam and the first Eve we must go and embody them in their particular relationship to the human mind [illegible] to the attributes of the human mind [illegible] that Christ sent to the nations of [illegible] to the direct descendants of the Adam and Eve that dwelt in the Garden of Eden, and to them he was a Saviour; to their descendants, to the descendants after the darkness of the Mosaic dispensation, after the darkness of the Heathen night which had settled upon them, this Saviour and this Christ came to relieve them. Perhaps this Adam and this Eve sprung, it might have been the most highly developed of any tribe and of any nation. And tracing them back, it may be so. As we traced directly the origin of the present race to them, as having descended through the ages, through all the long line of ancestors down to the nineteenth century, when from every nation on earth, from every quarter of the globe, from every land, from every country was represented a pure type of humanity, and human form and human mind. Never having heard of this Christ or this Saviour of the Jews, what followed? That Deity or God in his divine creations outworked to nations and to worlds forms, attributes, governments and powers adapted to their position and to their development; that nought had been made in vain; that the developments of the Hindoos, the Heathen idolator, were just as essential in God's sight as were the developments of Christianity. That they presented to Him one phase of his great and eternal laws; and from the Adam and Eve of the Heathen nations had descended a religion, a religion as sincere, perhaps, not as holy, perhaps not as lofty, perhaps not as intelligent as the Christian, but one which was calculated to give them the idea of worship, and until progress, advancement, civilization came, it answered their purpose. It caused them to acknowledge the superior power of some controlling mind, some eternal law. Then Jesus of Nazareth was a divine and a human being; was a godly being, inasmuch as his thoughts, principles, actions, life, were godly; was a human being inasmuch as his form, his brain, his general conformation were human; was both divine and human, inasmuch as he was the era of a spiritual development. He was the revolution, he was the light, he was the morning after the darkness, after ignorance and crime. He was the renewal of the Adam principle—the divine power of love and of beauty. He was the presentation of that wisdom and love combined. First love and then wisdom.

The lady continued, at some length, to deal with the subject in the manner indicated by the line of argument thus far reproduced.

The same modes of expression, peculiarities of style, anomalous grammatical constructions, and singular logical display (for in what we have given of what she said, her words are exactly followed) were indulged in until the end. In dealing with the question as to the cause of the germination of seeds, she assigned the phenomenon to a sort of passional attraction between the chemical elements of the seed of the future plant and the same elements as existing in the soil. The mutual action of these duplicated elements in the seed caused it, she said, to grow.

In conclusion, (having spoken for an hour,) she remarked, using the pronoun royal as is her custom: Owing to the lack of strength in our medium's physical form, we shall be obliged to discontinue the lecture on the present occasion. When we meet you again, we hope our nervous and physical system will have gained more strength and vigor. Our ideas have been brief, yet we trust we presented the principles which were embodied in the questions; and if we have given any thoughts or any ideas which are not strictly in accordance with the rules of logic or the rules of science, pardon us, not because perhaps we *did not know, but because we had not the proper* organs at present to speak them through. After a brief invocation she resumed her seat.

Captain RYNDERS being called upon for his opinion of her powers, expressed the utmost satisfaction with everything he had heard. He declared he had come in expecting to see a test medium and to be humbugged, but had never been more deceived—("Or elevated, enlightened and purified," shouted a burning advocate of the doctrine.) Her prayer, he solemnly asseverated, was beautiful, her theory profound, and her language eloquent.

He had no hesitation in saying that he had never heard so beautiful and touching an exhortation in any pulpit, (he laid immense stress on the first syllable,) and he had the highest possible opinion of the lady's talent, though she had said several things that he could not agree to.

After an introduction to the fair Pythoness, the Captain withdrew, and the audience did likewise.

Trinity Church before the Committee.

From the Albany Statesman.

The Assembly Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies was engaged yesterday afternoon and this morning in hearing parties interested in the Trinity Church bill, which passed the Senate on last Monday night. As a matter of course, the brief time allowed for discussion at this late period of the session, prevented anything like a full presentation of the merits of the case; and the action of the Committee, whatever it may be, can only be based upon a very superficial examination of the question. It will, therefore, become doubly the duty of the House to see that no outside influence induces hasty action on the bill, should the Committee think proper to report it.

Among those who have spoken before the Committee is Hon. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, who appeared on behalf of CLEMENT C. MOORE, BENJAMIN R. WINTHROP, G. H. VAN WAGENEN, and several other [illegible] Episcopalians of the City. The argument of Mr. RUGGLES, though necessarily brief, was an exceedingly able one, and set forth in a very striking light the impolicy and gross injustice of any invasion of the vested rights of a venerable and venerated religious corporation.

Mr. RUGGLES took the broad ground that legislative interference with the Charter of Trinity Church was at once unconstitutional and unjust; that every church should be controlled by its own congregation; and that to throw open its management to the members of other parishes and other churches, was at variance with church government and with republican principles. He held that, independent of legal objections, the Legislature of the State of New-York, for good and sufficient public reasons, should not do the act required at their hands. The Church, in the first place, is better off, the congregation better off, while the property of Trinity Church is under its present management, in the hands of those who now control its funds. It needs something of elasticity in such a corporation, so that, without being bound down by stringent resolutions and restrictions, they should be able, if necessary, to throw out five thousand dollars here, and ten thousand dollars there, as the necessities of churches or the interests of religion may demand. Such a corporation, to be useful, should be of a parental character, and enjoy the privilege to use its means at its own will, for the good of all the children beneath its care.

Mr. RUGGLES declared that the real difficulty had scarcely been brought to the attention of the Legislature. The fact is, that the quarrel is a theological quarrel. Trinity Church, in her ministration among the poor, and in bringing her clergy and her people in immediate communion, thus imitating some of the best features of the Catholic Church, has gained the name of "High Church;" and the desire and determination of the "Low Church" is to crush her out and destroy her. He referred the Committee to the history of the Dartmouth College case, when New-Hampshire lost her senses and stretched out her arm to take away the vested rights of that institution, acquired by the gift of the Earl of DARTMOUTH. New-Hampshire then found out that she was not a sovereign State. That over her and above her was the Constitution, the great shield of our Government, a machine invented in America, by which we govern our Governors,—the broad and majestic mantle covering every inch of private property from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and protecting it from violation.

Upon the famous Dartmouth College case, Chief Justice MARSHALL pronounced the opinion of the court; and he (Mr. RUGGLES,) believed that we had better plot ten sovereign States from the Union, than lose that decision. He trusted that the Legislature of the State of New-York would not follow the Jacobinism of New-Hampshire, and render it necessary for Trinity Church to invoke the mighty power which had in former days spread the shield of the Constitution over Dartmouth College, to protect her from the usurper and the spoiler.

The Repeal of the Kansas Test Oaths and the Slave Code.

There were certain acts of the first Legislature of the Territory of Kansas which seemed to be universally condemned, and which received the special reprobation of such prominent Senators as Messrs. CASS, WELLER, and others, and which the bill of Mr. TOOMBS proposed to annul by authority of Congress. The subjoined enactments, which we find certified by the Chief Clerk of the Council, will show how far the work of repeal has gone:

Be it enacted by the Governor and the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas:

SEC. 1. That so much of the eleventh section of an act entitled "An act to regulate elections" as provides that any person challenged as a voter may be required to take an oath or affirmation that he *will sustain the provisions of the several acts of Congress in that section specified*, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. All officers hereafter elected or appointed to any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the laws of this Territory shall, before entering upon the duties of such office, take and subscribe an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and the provisions of an act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, and faithfully to demean himself in office, *and no other*.

SEC. 3. All attorneys at law obtaining a license in this Territory shall take and subscribe an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of an act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, and faithfully and honestly to demean himself in his practice.

SEC. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

THOMAS JOHNSON, President of the Council.
WM. G. MATHIAS, Speaker of the House.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, That the twelfth section of an act entitled "An act to punish offences against slave property," be and the same is hereby repealed.

THOMAS JOHNSON, President of the Council.
WM. G. MATHIAS, Speaker of the House.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

From Washington.

EX-GOVERNOR GEARY AND THE ADMINISTRATION—MR. REED'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE CHINA MISSION—THE MEXICAN MINISTER, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 10.

Ex-Governor GEARY returned to Washington this morning, to close his official business with the Government. He has stated to his friends that he will not be drawn into any newspaper controversy, being satisfied that while Governor, he honestly and to the best of his ability discharged his duties. He also says he will not be responsible for publications of reported conversations, many of which are contradictory, but is willing to be judged by his official acts, and the statements by himself committed to paper.

Although the Administration is not officially informed of the fact it is understood that the Hon. WM. B. REED has signified his acceptance of the China Mission.

The President has re-appointed CHRISTOPHER CARSON agent for the Indians in New-Mexico, and appointed SAMUEL M. YOST to a similar office in that Territory, vice MAYERS resigned.

The recall of Hon. JOHN FORSYTH from Mexico, is said to be fully resolved upon, and rumor has it that Ex-Governor PRICE, of New-Jersey, will be tendered the place. The duties of the new Minister will include the arrangement of another treaty, for which he will receive ample instructions from the State Department. It is understood that one of the provisions of the new treaty will be the purchase of Tehuantepec, and should this fail, then negotiations will be opened for Sonora and Lower California.

The presents from the King of Siam to the President have been deposited in the State Department. They include beautifully executed swords and spears.

HENRY B. WELSH is appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Des Moines, Iowa, *vice* CASSADY, resigned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, April 10.

PETITIONS.

For and against the bill for the relief of Broadway.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To amend the law relative to Common Schools in the City of New-York.

Relative to the management of the Central Park.

The bill incorporating the Association for the improvement of the breed of horses was ordered to a third reading.

The report of the Connecticut Boundary Commission was received.

The bill relative to the election of Police and Civil Justices in the City and County of New-York was passed.

Mr. FERDON introduced a bill to provide for the payment of the expenses of the Trinity Church Committee.

The bill making parties interested in suits, witnesses in certain cases, after being debated by Messrs. SICKLES, WADSWORTH and others, went through the Committee and was passed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The report of the Comptroller, on the condition of several Life Insurance Companies in the State, was presented.

The bill to pay the Committees of 1855 and 1856 for services rendered the State, being one branch of the old Supply bill vetoed by the Governor, was ordered to a third reading.

The several Canal bills, as passed by the Assembly, were considered in Committee, and then read a third time and passed.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To prohibit clerks of [illegible] from [illegible] in their respective courts.

To increase the fees of Justices of Peace.

To allow the several towns in the State to raise money for the support of roads and bridges.

To authorize the sale of the New-York and Albany Arsenals.

The bill to pay the Legislative Committees of 1855 and 1856 was passed.

The remainder of the session was employed in considering private claims.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, April 10.

The bill making it a misdemeanor for any person to squat or erect a hut, shanty or any habitation on vacant lots in any city or incorporated village and giving power to recover possession, was lost.

JAMES S. SLUYTER moved for a reconsideration of the vote, and after warm opposition from Messrs. MAKER and WOODS, the vote was reconsidered and the bill passed.

The bill to increase the powers of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul was passed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Messrs. GLOVER, HANDFORD and SLUYTER were appointed a Committee on the part of the Assembly, under a joint resolution, to examine, and report to the next Legislature the propriety of bridging or tunneling the East River between New-York and Brooklyn.

BILLS PASSED.

To annex the county of Schuyler to the Sixth Judicial District.

In relation to the distribution of the Colonial History.

To authorize the city of Brooklyn to raise money by tax to pay existing liabilities.

The bill to authorize the City of New York to borrow $350,000 to pay for market sites and buildings then came up for a third reading, but on motion of Mr. WOODS it was laid on the table.

The International Bridge bill was reported complete, but on motion of Mr. HUTCHISON the report was non-concurred in, and the bill sent to the Committee of whole.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

In relation to challenges to jurors.
Amending the Revised Statutes.
Relative to struck Juries.
Making appropriations for the Government for 1857.
To incorporate the Buffalo Agricultural Association.
To provide for the payment of the interest withheld from the Canal Contractors.

The bill authorizing the City of New-York to raise $350,000 to purchase market sites, &c., was called up, and lost.

The bill amending the Revised Statutes in relation to the duties of the Executive Department, came up for a third reading.

Mr. H. BAKER rose to a question of privilege. As one of the Committee of nine who had ground out this bill, he desired to say that he had not recommended its passage. It was a fraud on its title, as it appropriated $2,000 for furnishing the Executive Department and fixed the salaries of the Governor and his Private Secretary. He charged unfair action on the Committee and declared the Governor's Private Secretary had influenced the Committee in reporting the bill.

Mr. B. OWEN fully and satisfactorily vindicated the course of the Committee, and the position of the Governor's Secretary. That gentleman had been requested by him, (OWEN,) as Chairman of the Committee of nine, to furnish the number and title of the bill, and he did so. The bill was considered favorably, after the Committee had heard Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, in its favor.

A long and somewhat personal debate ensued, during which Mr. BECKWITH, of Washington, alluded to an article in the *Knickerbocker* denouncing Gov. KING, and declared that its writer must have been a dirty political scavenger.

After these remarks, Mr. HASTINGS, editor of the *Knickerbocker*, went to Mr. BECKWORTH's chair, and told him that when he had closed his politcal term, he (HASTINGS) would settle with him for the words he had spoken.

Mr. BECKWITH, in the presence of the House, then struck Mr. HASTINGS a violent blow, which glanced off and hit Mr. CAMERON, a member of the House.

The House was instantly the scene of intense excitement, which was increased considerably by a man in the gallery falling in a fit.

Mr. BECKWITH, when order had been restored, appeared at the Bar and apologized to the House.

A Committee of Investigation was appointed; after which the bill was recommitted.

Marine Disasters.

COLLISION AND SINKING OF TWO SCHOONERS.

BOSTON, Friday, April 10.

Captain EDDINS of the schooner *Hampton*, at Newport, from Boston for Richmond, reports that on the 6th inst. ten miles east by south from Cuttyhunk, he saw the mast-heads of two sunken vessels, apparently schooners, that had been in collision. They are directly in the track of vessels entering Vineyard Sound from Block Island. The entrance of the Sound was literally covered with red oak staves.

COLLISION OF THE STEAMER LOUISIANA AND AN UNKNOWN BRIG.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 10.

The Steamer *Louisiana*, on her passage up from Norfolk last night, came in collision with an unknown brig. The bowsprit of the latter entered the steamer's kitchen, sweeping out its contents, and finally forcing its way through one of the boilers. The extent of the damage to the brig was not known. The steamer arrived up this afternoon. Nobody on board of her was injured.

The first boat through the Canal arrived at Havre de Grace to-day.

Fires.

BURNING OF THE OFFICES OF THE GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD COMPANY.

QUEBEC, Friday, April 10.

Last night the whole of the offices of the Grand Trunk Railroad Company, at Point Levi, opposite this city, were destroyed by fire. The amount of the loss has not transpired.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ATLANTA, GA.

PETERSBURG, Friday, April 10.

A destructive fire broke out at Atlanta on Monday, destroying the Johnson House and the stores of COTTING, WHITE & Co. and of [illegible] & Co., and seriously damaging Davis Hall and the building occupied by DAVID LAWRENCE. Several persons were seriously injured. The fire had caused great distress to many of the families burnt out. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

Iowa and Wisconsin Elections.

CHICAGO, Friday, April 10.

The Republican State ticket in Iowa City and Bulington has a small majority.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, April 10.

Judge WHITON is probably reelected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, by 10,000 majority over CALBER, Democrat.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 10.

In the House, to-day, the resolutions granting $100,000 to aid the Free-State settlers of Kansas, were ordered to a third reading, by 206 Yeas to 103 Nays.

Lola Montez in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, April 10.

Quite a row occurred at the Theatre here this evening. It was the benefit night of LOLA MONTEZ, and she wanted carpet instead of green baize on the floor of the stage. The stage manager refused this, and appealed to the audience, when a war of words took place between him and LOLA. The manager afterwards made a speech, and so did LOLA. She refused to play, and the money taken was returned to the ticket holders.

The Recent Explosion of the Forest Rose.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 10.

Six persons were killed and sixteen injured by the recent explosion on board of the steamer *Forest Rose* on the Mississippi.

Freshets at the North.

BANGOR, ME., Friday, April 10.

The recent rains and melting of snow have caused freshets in the Penobscot and Piscataquis Rivers, which are doing considerable damage to bridges, factory dams, &c. On the Piscataquis five bridges have been carried away.

Fatal Casualty.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 10.

SUSAN CONNELL, of Mystic, Conn., was killed [illegible] by the accidental discharge of a pistol, which fell from the mantel-piece while she was in the act of taking another article down. The ball entered her head.

Ocean Steamers.

DEPARTURE OF THE NIAGARA FOR BOSTON.

HALIFAX, Friday, April 10.

The steamship *Niagara* sailed at 12½ o'clock this morning for Boston, where she will be due about noon on Saturday. Her mails will probably reach New-York in season for delivery on Sunday morning.

ARRIVAL OF THE CIRCASSIAN AT PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Friday, April 10.

The steamship *Circassian* arrived here, from Halifax, at 6 o'clock this morning.

News from Mexico.

PROMULGATION OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION—MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New-Orleans papers of Saturday last have been received. They contain details of Mexican News to the 20th ult.

The rejection of the Forsyth Treaties was not known at the Capital up to the 14th ult. A rumor that they had been accepted occasioned great rejoicing.

The new Constitution was promulgated on the 11th of March, the anniversary of the adoption of the plan.

The *Siglo* publishes a list of 71 deputies who failed to sign the new Constitution. They represent principally the States of Jalisco, San Louis, Sonora and Sinaloa. The Territories of Colima and Sierra Gorda were not at all represented.

The law ordering elections throughout the Republic was signed by the President on the 12th.

El Monitor says that SANTA ANA is in constant communication with the Mexican emissaries.

Great excitement existed in Sinaloa and Sonora at the rumored project of an invasion of those regions by California fillibusters, and serious measures of defence were preparing by Gov. YANEZ and the local authorities.

The trial of Gen. GANDARA for insurrection was about to begin before a court martial.

The pacification of the Republic appears to be for the nonce nearly complete. All the principal fomenters of insurrection, GANDARA, OSOLLOS, BLANCARTE, &c., have been put down, or arrested. The *Trait d'Union* thinks, nevertheless, that the policy is more apparent than real; that the clergy and conservatives are still endeavoring to consummate a reaction, and that greater need than ever exists for firmness and vigor.

The State of Jalisco was menaced at the last accounts with an invasion of two thousand Indians and five hundred mounted robbers. Troops have been dispatched in large numbers to protect Jalisco and attack the rebels.

Mr. JAQUES, a high dignity of Iguala, was recently attacked in his house by a large number of bandits. Aided by a servant, he defended himself bravely, but was at length induced to surrender on a promise of personal safety. No sooner had he placed himself in the power of the wretches, than he was most vilely assassinated.

As usual, we read of the attacks and robberies of the mail. The Indians on the frontiers continue their depredations. The *Mexican Extraordinary* says:

"In Durango the Indians appear to be continuing their ravages without abatement. The different statements of their ravages in the past year are most startling. Murders, robberies and outrages of the grossest nature fill a calendar of the most pitiful character."

The straightened circumstances of the supreme Government, says the same journal, have forced the suspension of payment at the custom-houses of Vera Cruz and that city.

The Vera Cruz diligence was robbed at Acajete. A Holy Father was one of the passengers, whom the robbers did not spare. Soon after relieving him of $400 in cash, the robbers required him to give them absolution.

THE NEW MEXICAN CONSTITUTION.

From the New Orleans Picayune, April 4.

The new Mexican Constitution, ratified on the 11th of February, was promulgated in the most solemn manner on the 11th ult., at the capital of the Republic, amid general rejoicing. The day selected was the anniversary of the adoption, at Acapulco, of the reformed "Plan of Ayutla," upon which the labors of the constituent assembly were based. The usual business of the city was for the time being suspended, the national flag floated from all the public buildings, and the roar of artillery proclaimed that a new order of things had begun. Only one unpleasant circumstance mingled with the people's joy. The clergy entire, with the hierarchy at their head, declined to join in the celebration, refused even to permit the national flag to float from the cathedral, or the church bells to sound. The civil authorities, however, hesitated not to take possession, and finally the joy became, in appearance at least, and for the moment, universal.

The new Constitution is, indeed, an important document, filling nearly three pages, or thirteen columns, of the *Siglo*. It runs, "In the name of God and the authority of the Mexican people," and bears the solemn title of "The Political Constitution of the Mexican Republic, formed upon the fundamental basis of her legitimate independence, proclaimed the 16th of September, 1810, and consummated the 27th September, 1821." It is composed of eight distinct titles, comprising one hundred and twenty-eight articles, subdivided again in the most perspicuous manner, into sections, paragraphs, &c.

Title 1 defines, generally, the rights of man, viz., life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness, &c.; the rights and obligations of Mexicans, citizens, native and adopted, viz., equal protection of the laws, and the defence of the honor, interests and integrity of the Republic; the obligations and privileges of foreigners, viz., obedience to the laws and respect for the institutions of the country, they in turn being guaranteed the fullest protection and enjoyment of the same.

Title 2 treats of the national sovereignty, which is declared to reside in the people; the form of the Government, which shall be Federal, and the several constituent parts, the sovereign, independent States enumerated. The State of the "Valley of Mexico," which comprises the so-called Federal District, shall only be known as a distinct sovereignty upon the transfer of the Supreme Government to some other place.

Title 3 treats of the division of powers: First, the Legislative, consisting of one general assembly, denominated the "Congress of the Union," elective every two years by the free suffrages of the Mexican people, and charged with the enacting of all Federal laws, in the initiation of which they have, however, only concurrent powers with the President and the Legislatures of the several States. The Congress will have two sessions annually—the first beginning the 16th of September, and terminating the 15th of December; the second, beginning the 1st of April, and terminating the last of May. They are guaranteed all the usual rights, privileges and prerogatives of legislative assemblies. Second, the Executive, vested in one single individual, styled the "President of the United States of Mexico." He must be a Mexican citizen by birth, thirty-five years of age, and resident of the country at the time of his election. His term of office is limited to four years, to begin with the 1st of December. He has the power to declare war and make treaties—subject, however, to the ratification of Congress—and is charged with the other usual duties of an Executive. No ecclesiastic can ever become President of the Republic. Third, the Judicial, vested in various District and Circuit Courts, with jurisdiction not dissimilar from our own, and one Supreme Court, which is also constituted a court of final appeal.

Title 4 treats, in a general manner, of the responsibilities of public functionaries, the members of the Legislative Assembly, law Judges, Heads of Departments, State Governors and President of the Republic, each and all of whom are separately and solemnly charged with obedience to the constitution, and the faithful execution of laws enacted under it, in their various departments.

Title 5 defines the rights and duties of the several States of the confederacy, to each of which is guaranteed a Government republican in form and spirit. Their powers are limited. They can in no case form treaties of alliance with each other, or with Foreign Powers; coin or issue money; impose tonnage or port duties, or lay taxes of any kind upon imports or exports, without the consent of Congress. No more can they organize and maintain armies and navies, or declare war, except in case of sudden invasion which admits of no delay. Each State, moreover, shall give full credit to the laws and records of the other, and of the Supreme Government.

Title 6 declares, among other things, that this constitution, and the laws of Congress enacted under it shall be the supreme law of the land; title 7 provides for additions and amendments; title 8 declares its inviolability, it remaining in full force and authority even in case of rebellion.

The new constitution does not take full effect till the 16th of September next, though in the meantime the federal elections will be held under it. The most prominent candidates for the Presidency are COMONFORT, ALVAREZ, LERDO, ARAIZA and VIDAURRI.

THE FILLIBUSTERING MOVEMENTS IN CALIFORNIA AGAINST SONORA.

From the Mexican Extraordinary, Feb. 28.

At length the Press of Mexico are generally [illegible] appearing alarm—that the pressure from the North will very soon give trouble to Mexican constituted authorities in the State of Sonora. They begin to see through the symptoms in the North; but still they are unable to lay hold of these important movements, except as they appear to the most common minds. They are talking in the dark, and hence their language carries with it no instruction to the public or to the Government.

The movement now being made towards Sonora is nothing more than a revival of a political organization that existed two years ago in California, which was gotten up by men of talent and influence at that time. The name of this organization was the "Pacific Star Association," and its object was secession from the American Union, and the establishment of an independent Republic, that should comprehend the territory lying on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, from British Oregon down to Central America, and including Central America. A platform was drawn up by the leaders of this Association, and the first talent of the State was at once enlisted to start the ball in motion. A large number of members were quickly enrolled; as to the ambitious, nothing could be more handsomely conceived than the basis which was drawn up for the Association. Fat offices and elevated positions loomed up before every member, and the best of good feeling characterized every meeting of the leaders.

Unfortunately for their plans, just at this stage of the game, the Know-Nothing Party, that had already carried the elections in San Francisco, threatened to turn everything topsy-turvy in the State, and influence to be found many persons for [illegible] ad office-seekers. The "Pacific Star Association" had within it several of this sort, and they were decoyed from their secession designs and induced to join this new party. This was the first blow the Association received, and before it could recuperate from it WALKER's success in Nicaragua drew off many active members, among them the author of the plan.

With WALKER and other causes the original Association has been entirely disbanded, and we can only now and then notice its members working away to the same end in a different field of action. The man who first conceived the plan of the Association we spoke of, for the erection of an independent Pacific Republic, is now coming down upon Mexico.

This is not a new enterprise to him, but one that has maddened his brain and kept his wits at work through many a year. He is no common adventurer, but a man who has led an active life, and always filled first positions in the society in which he has moved. He is married into a highly respectable Mexican family, and has the advantage of a large acquaintance with the Mexican people; and although we have always regarded the fillibustering movements against Sonora as disastrous, we must confess that when we learned by the last mail that HENRY A. CRABB was at the head of the movement we came to the conclusion at once that it was time for Mexico to do something.

Mr. CRABB undoubtedly entertains the same notions that he did two years ago, and if he be not acting directly on the same platform, he has pretty much the same end in view. He is truly a daring and sagacious leader, and, although he may approach the frontiers of Mexico as a quiet American settler, still his movements should be regarded at all times with suspicion by Mexico, unless Mexico can see in such a man the ability to work good for her territory in the future Republic of the Pacific.

The Massacre of White Settlers at Spirit Lake.

From the St. Paul Democrat, March 26.

In confirmation of the intelligence published yesterday, in reference to the massacre of white settlers at Spirit Lake, we have received the following letter from a reliable gentleman at Mankato:

MANKATO, Sunday, March 22, 1857.

According to the report of Mr. MARKHAM, of Spirit Lake, in this Territory, a shocking affair took place there on the 9th of this month. Spirit Lake is about fifteen miles from Springfield, on the Des Moines River, in a southwesterly course, and near the Iowa line. Mr. MARKHAM had been to the Des Moines River to see after his oxen, which were there feeding upon rushes, and in going home got bewildered and hungry, and started for the nearest house. Upon reaching it he found the door and windows broken open, and on the inside upon the floor laid the body of an old lady.

A short distance from the house, upon the snow, he found a boy about twelve years of age, who was also dead. A short distance from the body of the boy he found that of a girl, partially devoured by the dogs. He says that he visited four other houses where families had been living, but no person was there; everything in the house was thrown over the floors. He started for the next house, expecting to stay all night, but found several Indian tents pitched before the door, and the house filled with Indians. He, being fatigued, crept into a snow bank and laid until morning, when he started for the settlement at Springfield.

They, finding that he was in earnest about his story, and swearing to its correctness, immediately dispatched two men for Fort Ridgely, who succeeded in raising fifty soldiers to come to their assistance. The men are in this place this evening, and will start for the Des Moines River in the morning. The soldiers will camp for the night at South Bend. We have heard Indian stories before, but we are inclined, from the source, to believe this to be true.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

THE ELECTIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Palmerston's Address to his Constituents.

THE NEW AMERICAN TARIFF IN ENGLAND.

The United States and the Sound Dues.

Our file of London papers, brought by the *City of Manchester*, which arrived yesterday, and by the *Washington*, which arrived on Thursday, extend to the 28th of March inclusive.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on March 25, says:

"The United States of North America [illegible] Sound Dues [illegible] Copenhagen, the American Government [illegible] on which the Sound Dues are [illegible] an arrangement has been arrived at with [illegible] that Government will be found willing to enter into this generally received [illegible] from Copenhagen to Washington on this subject sufficiently early in February for them to arrive before the closing of Congress on the 4th [illegible] that it is not impossible that some [illegible] to Denmark may arrive in the [illegible] before the conclusion of the term appointed [illegible] American Government for the determination of the treaty with Denmark."

Accounts from Naples state that the King has authorized the modification of the prisons in his dominions, and ordered considerable improvements in the penitentiary system. For some time past it has been rumored that the King is disposed to make some concessions in favor of his unhappy subjects. Several attempts at a reconciliation were made, but without success. Now, however, it is said that a [illegible] is deputed to Paris charged with a mission [illegible] of course, is not official, but still a mission, and it is thought may lead to a reconciliation.

We read in the Paris correspondence of the London *Globe*:

"Lord ELGIN is expected daily in Paris, when he will concert with the French Cabinet on the combined measures to be undertaken in China by the two countries. It is by no means impossible that a third squadron, with a land force, will be despatched to the [illegible] by the French Government; and this in spite of the statements made to the contrary, by the official papers."

The Paris correspondent of the London [illegible], writing on the 21st of March, says:

"I hear that a judicial 'instruction' is actively going on with respect to a political plot, of which scarcely anything has been said here, which is said to have been discovered in February last, and which was to have broken out in action on the Place de la Bastile, on the 24th of February last."

The Amended Tariff of the United States.

From the London Times.

The last official act of President PIERCE will perhaps, in the opinion of posterity, cast a [illegible] over the career of a confessedly [illegible] magistrate. Before quitting office, he gave his assent to the new Tariff Bill of the United States. [illegible] ten or twelve years after ourselves, the Americans have taken one step in the direction of Free Trade. Not that the new Tariff goes very far; [illegible] the whole of the revenue will be raised [illegible] on imports; but the principle is admitted that those duties are imposed for the sake of revenue [illegible] of protection; and we may expect that, as the population and wealth of the Republic increase, and the Treasury becomes more unnecessarily [illegible], the charges will be further reduced. The [illegible] tory of the United States is simple enough. [illegible] country, with a thin and spreading [illegible] population, must raise revenue by [illegible]. On the one hand, the race of farmers and [illegible] who overspread the country have [illegible] that a sufficiency of the necessaries of life, and [illegible] afford to pay a fair price for luxuries [illegible] sugar, wine and spirits—and even for [illegible] called semi-necessities, such as [illegible] and silks. There is no peasantry, there [illegible] which can be considered ill-used in being called on to contribute to the necessities of the State. [illegible] the case of America, a few Custom-House officers [illegible] points can levy duties on produce [illegible] is to be distributed over an immense continent [illegible] the tax is paid by the [illegible] being even [illegible]. On the other hand, direct taxation is almost impossible. Who is to watch the backwoodsman in his hut, or ask the settler [illegible] the amount of his income [illegible] and very frequently [illegible] any attempt to send the tax-[illegible] [illegible] has proved so effective, has grown up, and will continue to flourish. By duties on [illegible] every one is taxed according to the scale on which he lives, and the community is too [illegible] too well supplied with the materials of [illegible] to feel any injury from the weighing [illegible] the national industry which are the results of [illegible]. An old thickly-populated country like our own [illegible] is obliged to fit its conduct as nearly as possible to the rule of theoretical right; but a young country [illegible] abiding disregard [illegible] precepts which older cannot; so America, with a population in a more primitive state, and with a boundless territory, may disobey the strict rules of political economy, while in the artificial society of England a [illegible] error may destroy the prosperity of entire classes.

While, therefore, North America still remains only sparsely peopled, while the pioneers of civilization [illegible] the Far West, we are not likely to see the present system of taxation greatly changed. [illegible] the Eastern States are now assuming [illegible] the character of Europe, and it is necessary [illegible] legislation to this fact. People are [illegible] cheaper iron and wood, cheaper liquors, cheaper [illegible]. Happily, the increasing income and [illegible] of the State allow this demand to be gratified, and the Statesmen of the Union have also [illegible] that the diminution of taxes [illegible] a diminution of the returns. [illegible] Tariff bill provides for a [illegible] [illegible] duties. [illegible] United [illegible] paid [illegible] [illegible] cent. [illegible] this charge is reduced to 30 per cent. [illegible] population of the United States is spirit-drinking [illegible] this change will [illegible] a considerable diminution in the price of [illegible] universal consumption. The duty on iron is reduced only from 30 to 24 per cent. This we should be thinking a very inadequate reform, both as regards the principle of Free Trade and the interests of the revenue. One of the chief wants of America is cheap and good iron for railways and other works. The interests of a rapidly improving country and expanding population require that no obstacle should be placed in the way of those great enterprises in which iron is the chief material; yet, that the American iron workers may be protected, the citizens are compelled to put up with their own dear and bad iron, and to [illegible] out ours by a duty of 24 per cent. There can be no doubt that, with a small duty on foreign metal, America would gain by the greater economy in constructing public works, while the revenue, buoyed up by the increased importation, would suffer nothing.

The duty on woolens is similarly reduced from 30 to 25 per cent. In a country where the extremes of heat and cold are so great—where the thermometer, in fact, ranges over 120 degrees—woolen clothing in abundance is a necessity. America is a country of rheumatism and ague, and should, above everything, facilitate the importation of warm, well-woven clothing; yet, to support a few sickly manufacturers, the duty on most articles of the kind is kept up to 25 per cent.—a tax sufficient to keep out the free competition of the English factories, to make clothes dear to the rich, and unattainable in sufficient quantities by the very poor. Well may a New-York newspaper hope that the nation will be soon "emancipated from the taxation of the manufacturers." In the case of wines and spirits, however, Congress has been more liberal. Nothing can be worse than the liquids sold in the States as French and Spanish wines at an enormous price. The reduction of duty will enable a population which has a decided taste for the luxuries of life to gratify itself with cheaper and more wholesome beverages.

On the whole, though this tariff has not been passed avowedly on Free-trade principles, yet it is no doubt a great victory for them. The public of the United States begin now to talk of breaking down the manufacturing monopolies. The spirit of Protection is deeply infused into the hearts of all those who have profited by it. In England it was the landlord and the farmer: the cause was an aristocratic cause, and its assailants were manufacturers, strongly attached to Democratic opinions. But in no other country is the agriculturist sufficiently powerful to be a Protectionist. France is in this respect in the same position as America. In both countries the same trades raise the same cry of "Protection to manufacturing industry." The iron-masters of France are as jealous of foreign competition as their brethren in Pennsylvania and Tennessee. English broadcloths are even still more rigidly excluded from French ports than from American. The Continental States have, indeed, wished to raise up a school of economists who should assert the necessity of developing manufacturing industry by a system of favoritism. Absolute Russia and Democratic America have both acquiesced hitherto in the same arguments. But it seems that this time is to pass away. A country like the United States cannot remain long swindled by financial doctrines which bear the stamp of [illegible]. Some months since we noticed the first glimmerings of commercial reform in France. Free-trade was not to be inaugurated, but faintly, hesitatingly, timidly the principle of Protection was to be substituted for the principle of absolute exclusion. It had been found that the bare name of free competition had created a panic among the *bourgeoisie*, which is one of the chief supports of the Imperial throne. On one pretext or another the scheme for abolishing this comprehensive reform was abandoned, and a modified plan substituted. But Americans, rather more advanced than this. The necessity of raising the [illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday. The President, J. M. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

ROAD ROAR.

Several petitions were presented. Among these was a petition signed by thirty property owners who state that "they are affected by connecting the Sixth-avenue with Broadway," requesting the Corporation to cause the necessary steps to be taken for the laying out of a public street (called York Road) to connect the Sixth-avenue with West Broadway.

Referred to the Committee on Streets.

RAILWAY IN SEVENTH AVENUE.

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in a resolution of remonstrance with the Legislature against the formation of a railroad in Seventh avenue.

TUNNELING BROADWAY.

A resolution was presented by Councilman SMITH, that it be referred to the Committee on Streets to inquire into and report upon the expediency of tunneling under Broadway from Courtlandt-street to Maiden-lane, and also under Broadway from Fulton-street on the east to Fulton-street on the west side of Broadway.

Referred to the Committee on Streets.

WIDENING OF ALLEN STREET.

A resolution was presented by Councilman R. REILLY, that the Committee on Streets be directed to inquire into the expediency of widening Allen-street on the west side, from the First-avenue to Division-street, and extend the same as so widened through to East Broadway.

Referred to the Committee on Streets.

MEMORIAL TO THE LEGISLATURE.

On the question that the Board concur with the Board of Aldermen in reference to the memorial to the Legislature adopted by that Board on Thursday, (and printed in our report of their proceedings.) A discussion arose as to the propriety of printing it in the minutes, and also in the "document form," a member said he thought the double expense unnecessary. On vote the Board concurred with the action of the Board of Aldermen, with one dissentient, Councilman BRADY.

RAILING AROUND TOMPKINS-SQUARE.

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in reference to placing an iron railing around Tompkins-square.

ALTERING GRADES OF STREETS.

The report of a Committee on Streets, from the Board of Aldermen, amending the resolution of the Board of Councilmen, relative to altering the grades of Franklin-square, Cherry, Frankfort, Pearl, Hague and Vandewater streets, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

STREET-CLEANING—(SEVENTEENTH WARD.)

A resolution was adopted to demand of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps why the streets of the Seventeenth Ward were not cleaned according to contract.

POTTER'S FIELD.

The report of the Committee on Public Health, in favor of removing the remains in Potter's Field, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.

The Board, having disposed of other miscellaneous matter, went into Committee of the Whole. Several medical accounts being presented, a discussion arose as to paying medical men for attendance at station-houses. It was said that the paid police surgeons ought to render the attendance and the bills of other physicians and surgeons unnecessary. Much contrariety of opinion was expressed on the subject. The matter was referred back to the Committee on Police.

Several reports on flagging, sewering, curbing, guttering and paving were forwarded a stage, after which the Committee rose.

THE GAS QUESTION.

The report of the Special Committee on the Manhattan Gas Company was presented for adoption and read.

Upon the following resolution (appended to that report) a discussion ensued:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be, and he hereby is, directed to draft an act and submit the same to the Legislature, with a memorial soliciting the passage of a bill establishing a standard for the value of illuminating power of gas at 16 to 20 sperm candles, and that an Inspector of Meters be appointed to test their accuracy and to seal them upon much the same principle as Inspectors of Weights and Measures.

Upon which resolution Councilman R. REILLY offered the following amendment: "and also to prohibit any Gas Company, organized or to be organized, for the purpose of furnishing gas to the City, from being allowed to make any charge whatever for the use of meters."

The original resolution (as thus amended) was then adopted.

Councilman WARNER then submitted a resolution, which was adopted, "That the Corporation Counsel be directed to give his opinion as to the legality of the charge by the Companies for the use of their meters."

The Board then adjourned to Monday.

Coroners' Advice.

The Coroners have addressed a circular to the Dispensary doctors, imploring greater care on their part in giving certificates as to the cause of death. Good advice is a choice and scarce article—we hope the doctors will take it kindly, and act on it. But inasmuch as they have no legal authority to investigate doubtful cases, it is not strange that an occasional mis report should occur, even as Coroners paid for their services sometimes fail to elicit the whole truth, with all their "grand" facilities and appliances for "inquisition."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

United States Court of Claims.

CLAIM FOR RETURN OF DUTIES UPON UNBLEACHED LINENS AS "COLORED LINENS."

Cortlandt Palmer, receiver of Leggett, Wooster & Freese vs. the United States.—(On trial upon the petition and facts.) The petition alleges that L., W. & F., imported in January and February, 1856, from Liverpool into New-York, certain unbleached linens, and made due entry of the same for consumption, and entered the same on free entries, and described the same on their entries as "brown linen drills," "brown linen embossed," "¾ brown linens," (terms stated to signify unbleached linens, and also the particular kinds of linens,) and on making entry of the same, one of the firm made oath or affirmation, "That I have not, in the said entry or invoice, concealed or suppressed anything whereby the United States may be defrauded of any part of the duty lawfully due on the said goods, wares, and merchandise." It further alleges that the officers of the customs erroneously classed said imports with colored linens, and exacted the same rate per cent. of duty upon them that was by acts of Congress imposed upon colored linens. The duties paid amounted to $320 68. L., W. & F. protested against the exaction of duty on linens so imported and entered, claiming that they were by law admissible to entry for consumption free from duty under the acts of 1853.—(Statute at Large, p. 236.) The only evidence offered to show that the linens were unbleached, and not colored, was that of Mr. F., one of the firm of L., W. & F., to whose "competency" the solicitor for the Government waived objections.

By the Court—SCARBURGH, J.—The solicitor has, in writing, waived "objections to Frame's competency," and we have only to consider the weight and effect of his testimony. Opposed to this is the official action of the Collector, entered of record, which, to say the the least of it, is, we think, entitled to equal weight with the testimony of this witness. How far in a case like this parol evidence can be received to contradict the official returns of the Collector, we do not deem it necessary now to consider. We are of the opinion that the allegations of the petitioner in this case as regards the character of the linens is not sufficiently sustained, and that the petitioner is therefore not entitled to relief.

CLAIMS FOR RETURN OF DUTIES, ILLEGALLY EXACTED, UPON BRANDIES IMPORTED IN 1847 AND 1848.*

John Michael vs. The United States.—(On trial upon the petition and facts)—In the years 1847 and 1848 the petioner imported into New-York large quantities of brandy. The quantities stated in the invoices exceeded the quantities ascertained by the returns of *the gugers, but he was required to pay, and did pay,* duties on the former. The excess of those duties over the duties properly payable on the quantities actually imported was the sum of $361. This amount appears from an official statement accompanying the following certificate:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1856.

I certify that the excess of duties paid by Mr. John Michel, agreeable to the foregoing statement, amounts to $361; that the said duties have been accounted for to the Treasury, and no part thereof heretofore paid back; and that the party claiming does not appear on the records of the Custom-House as indebted to the United States.

HEMAN J. REDFIELD, Collector.

Countersigned:

JOHN ROBERTS BRODHEAD, Naval Officer.

The petitioner made no protest. It did not appear in evidence whether the brandy or any part of it was warehoused.

By the Court—SCARBURGH, J.—This case is, in principle, the same as the case of Sturges, Bennet & Co. Whether the brandy, or any part of it, was or was not warehoused is wholly immaterial; for, in either event, the duties on the brandy not imported were illegally exacted, and paid involuntarily. We refer to our opinions in the case of Sturges, Bennet & Co., and in the case of David Wood, for the reasons on which this opinion is founded.

We are of the opinion that the petitioner is entitled to relief, and shall report to Congress a bill in his favor for the sum of $361.

BLACKFORD, J. dissented.†

CLAIM FOR LUMBER TAKEN AND USED FOR MILITARY WORKS AT PLATTSBURG—WHEN, IN TIME OF WAR, PRIVATE PROPERTY MAY BE TAKEN FOR PUBLIC USE.

George Ashley, Administrator de bonis non, &c., vs. The United States.—(On trial on petition and proofs.)

* Decisions by the Court of Claims were recently rendered on similar grounds, in favor of the following mercantile houses: Atkinson, Rollins & Co., of Boston, for $4,194; Samuel A. Way, of Boston, for $171; Wolfe & Co., of New-York, for $[illegible]; Alfred Atkins, of New-York, for $[illegible]; George W. Wales, of Boston, for $2,[illegible].

† The only ground for dissent was, that there was no "protest," written or verbal. The same Judge has uniformly, in all of this class of cases, dissented on the sole purely technical ground of omission to make protest. The majority of the Court place their conclusion on grounds of right and justice, as between the importer and the Government, regarding the lack of protest as an immaterial form affecting, and intended to guide merely in the action against the Collector as agent of the Government.

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in the resolution of remonstrance with the Legislature against the formation of a railroad in Seventh avenue.

TUNNELING BROADWAY.

A resolution was presented by Councilman SMITH, that it be referred to the Committee on Streets to inquire into and report upon the expediency of tunneling under Broadway from Courtlandt-street to Maiden-lane, and also under Broadway from Fulton-street on the east to Fulton-street on the west side of Broadway.

Referred to the Committee on Streets.

WIDENING OF ALLEN STREET.

A resolution was presented by Councilman R. REILLY, that the Committee on Streets be directed to inquire into the expediency of widening Allen-street on the west side, from the First-avenue to Division-street, and extend the same as so widened through to East Broadway.

Referred to the Committee on Streets.

MEMORIAL TO THE LEGISLATURE.

On the question that the Board concur with the Board of Aldermen in reference to the memorial to the Legislature adopted by that Board on Thursday, (and printed in our report of their proceedings.) A discussion arose as to the propriety of printing it in the minutes, and also in the "document form," a member said he thought the double expense unnecessary. On vote the Board concurred with the action of the Board of Aldermen, with one dissentient, Councilman BRADY.

RAILING AROUND TOMPKINS-SQUARE.

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in reference to placing an iron railing around Tompkins-square.

ALTERING GRADES OF STREETS.

The report of a Committee on Streets, from the Board of Aldermen, amending the resolution of the Board of Councilmen, relative to altering the grades of Franklin-square, Cherry, Frankfort, Pearl, Hague and Vandewater streets, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

STREET-CLEANING—(SEVENTEENTH WARD.)

A resolution was adopted to demand of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps why the streets of the Seventeenth Ward were not cleaned according to contract.

POTTER'S FIELD.

The report of the Committee on Public Health, in favor of removing the remains in Potter's Field, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.

The Board, having disposed of other miscellaneous matter, went into Committee of the Whole. Several medical accounts being presented, a discussion arose as to paying medical men for attendance at station-houses. It was said that the paid police surgeons ought to render the attendance and the bills of other physicians and surgeons unnecessary. Much contrariety of opinion was expressed on the subject. The matter was referred back to the Committee on Police.

Several reports on flagging, sewering, curbing, guttering and paving were forwarded a stage, after which the Committee rose.

THE GAS QUESTION.

The report of the Special Committee on the Manhattan Gas Company was presented for adoption and read.

Upon the following resolution (appended to that report) a discussion ensued:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be, and he hereby is, directed to draft an act and submit the same to the Legislature, with a memorial soliciting the passage of a bill establishing a standard for the value of illuminating power of gas at 16 to 20 sperm candles, and that an Inspector of Meters be appointed to test their accuracy and to seal them upon much the same principle as Inspectors of Weights and Measures.

Upon which resolution Councilman R. REILLY offered the following amendment: "and also to prohibit any Gas Company, organized or to be organized, for the purpose of furnishing gas to the City, from being allowed to make any charge whatever for the use of meters."

The original resolution (as thus amended) was then adopted.

Councilman WARNER then submitted a resolution, which was adopted, "That the Corporation Counsel be directed to give his opinion as to the legality of the charge by the Companies for the use of their meters."

The Board then adjourned to Monday.

Coroners' Advice.

The Coroners have addressed a circular to the Dispensary doctors, imploring greater care on their part in giving certificates as to the cause of death. Good advice is a choice and scarce article—we hope the doctors will take it kindly, and act on it. But inasmuch as they have no legal authority to investigate doubtful cases, it is not strange that an occasional mis report should occur, even as Coroners paid for their services sometimes fail to elicit the whole truth, with all their "grand" facilities and appliances for "inquisition."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

United States Court of Claims.

CLAIM FOR RETURN OF DUTIES UPON UNBLEACHED LINENS AS "COLORED LINENS."

Cortlandt Palmer, receiver of Leggett, Wooster & Freese vs. the United States.—(On trial upon the petition and proofs.) The petition alleges that L., W. & F., imported in January and February, 1856, from Liverpool into New-York, certain unbleached linens, and made due entry of the same for consumption, and entered the same on free entries, and described the same on their entries as "brown linen drills," "brown linen embossed," "¾ brown linens," (terms stated to signify unbleached linens, and also the particular kinds of linens,) and on making entry of the same, one of the firm made oath or affirmation, "That I have not, in the said entry or invoice, concealed or suppressed anything whereby the United States may be defrauded of any part of the duty lawfully due on the said goods, wares, and merchandise." It further alleges that the officers of the customs erroneously classed said imports with colored linens, and exacted the same rate per cent. of duty upon them that was by acts of Congress imposed upon colored linens. The duties paid amounted to $320 68. L., W. & F. protested against the exaction of duty on linens so imported and entered, claiming that they were by law admissible to entry for consumption free from duty under the acts of 1853.—(Statute at Large, p. 236.) The only evidence offered to show that the linens were unbleached, and not colored, was that of Mr. F., one of the firm of L., W. & F., to whose "competency" the solicitor for the Government waived objections.

By the Court—SCARBURGH, J.—The solicitor has, in writing, waived "objections to Frame's competency," and we have only to consider the weight and effect of his testimony. Opposed to this is the official action of the Collector, entered of record, which, to say the the least of it, is, we think, entitled to equal weight with the testimony of this witness. How far in a case like this parol evidence can be received to contradict the official returns of the Collector, we do not deem it necessary now to consider. We are of the opinion that the allegations of the petitioner in this case as regards the character of the linens is not sufficiently sustained, and that the petitioner is therefore not entitled to relief.

CLAIMS FOR RETURN OF DUTIES, ILLEGALLY EXACTED, UPON BRANDIES IMPORTED IN 1847 AND 1848.*

John Michael vs. The United States.—(On trial upon the petition and facts)—In the years 1847 and 1848 the petioner imported into New-York large quantities of brandy. The quantities stated in the invoices exceeded the quantities ascertained by the returns of *the gugers, but he was required to pay, and did pay,* duties on the former. The excess of those duties over the duties properly payable on the quantities actually imported was the sum of $361. This amount appears from an official statement accompanying the following certificate:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1856.

I certify that the excess of duties paid by Mr. John Michel, agreeable to the foregoing statement, amounts to $361; that the said duties have been accounted for to the Treasury, and no part thereof heretofore paid back; and that the party claiming does not appear on the records of the Custom-House as indebted to the United States.

HEMAN J. REDFIELD, Collector.

Countersigned:

JOHN ROBERTS BRODHEAD, Naval Officer.

The petitioner made no protest. It did not appear in evidence whether the brandy or any part of it was warehoused.

By the Court—SCARBURGH, J.—This case is, in principle, the same as the case of Sturges, Bennet & Co. Whether the brandy, or any part of it, was or was not warehoused is wholly immaterial; for, in either event, the duties on the brandy not imported were illegally exacted, and paid involuntarily. We refer to our opinions in the case of Sturges, Bennet & Co., and in the case of David Wood, for the reasons on which this opinion is founded.

We are of the opinion that the petitioner is entitled to relief, and shall report to Congress a bill in his favor for the sum of $361.

BLACKFORD, J. dissented.†

CLAIM FOR LUMBER TAKEN AND USED FOR MILITARY WORKS AT PLATTSBURG—WHEN, IN TIME OF WAR, PRIVATE PROPERTY MAY BE TAKEN FOR PUBLIC USE.

George Ashley, Administrator de bonis non, &c., vs. The United States.—(On trial on petition and proofs.)

* Decisions by the Court of Claims were recently rendered on similar grounds, in favor of the following mercantile houses: Atkinson, Rollins & Co., of Boston, for $4,194; Samuel A. Way, of Boston, for $171; Wolfe & Co., of New-York, for $[illegible]; Alfred Atkins, of New-York, for $[illegible]; George W. Wales, of Boston, for $2,[illegible].

† The only ground for dissent was, that there was no "protest," written or verbal. The same Judge has uniformly, in all of this class of cases, dissented on the sole purely technical ground of omission to make protest. The majority of the Court place their conclusion on grounds of right and justice, as between the importer and the Government, regarding the lack of protest as an immaterial form affecting, and intended to guide merely in the action against the Collector as agent of the Government.

[illegible]

TWO YEARS AGO. By CHARLES KINGSLEY. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS. 1857.

What constitutes a good novel?

This question is worth considering, because it is essential to the criticism of a novel, and the criticism of novels is just now quite the most important branch of literary jurisprudence. For novels are more widely read, and more profoundly influence the education of the present generation than any other class of books. The condition of modern society makes this inevitable. We have very thoroughly killed off the amusements of our ancestors, but we have not extinguished human nature; we simply crowd our life into the brain as our forefathers crowded theirs into the muscles; and whereas they rejoiced in games and sports as rude and vehement as their occupations were simple and unintellectual, we, on the contrary, must get our delight from inward visions and emotional excitements. With these the novel supplies us. It takes for us the place of the tennis-court and the May festival, of the pageantries and the pleasurings of other days.

This is the provocation to novel-reading, the origin of the demand. But it is not the full justification of that demand, nor the sufficient vindication of novel-writing. For the novel which appeases an ardent need of relaxation and relief does more than this. It can stimulate as well as soothe, and if the mature go to the novel for brief and bright delusions, the young go to the novel for glimpses of the yet untraveled world and its yet untried realities. Where business and the cares of life absorb (as where do they not?) the old, there the young will ask the novel for the hints, the lessons, the ideals of life. And the novelist, therefore, can never be permitted to forget that he is a teacher as well as a charmer; that where he means to amuse he will be also moulding, whether he means to mould or not. Critics may cant by the hour or the week about the "obtrusion of a moral," but they will never succeed in impressing the purely esthetic doctrine of novel-writing on any man of genius, because no man of genius can help measuring his responsibilities by his own instincts rather than by somebody's else theory.

A good modern novel then may be briefly defined to be a fictitious picture of human life, so drawn as to be at once interesting and instructive. According to this definition (which we have no intention, be it understood, of laying down and defending in any fierce and formal way,) a novel differs from a romance, by dealing with human life alone, and by presenting the probabilities of human life. The writer of a romance may people his book with all manner of impossible creatures, elves, pixies, fairies, giants, or devils—or he may so represent his human beings as to make them seem like Bedivere in the *Morte d'Arthur*, "larger than human on the frozen hills," refracted, distorted, or even diminished from the just stature and dimensions of mortality. Of pure romances there are but few that are good, and such are not to be asked for confidently in the first bookshop, nor expected of the first author that one meets. TIECK's *Undine* is a romance of the first kind, and perhaps the best romance ever written, for while the atmosphere of the book is so unearthly as to elevate the pitch of our perceptions into a spiritual key, the attributes of the characters appeal most directly to our warmest human sympathies; Mrs. SHELLEY's *Frankenstein*; BALZAC's *Recherche de l'Absolu* and *Peau de Chagrin*; and BULWER's *Zanoni*, are all romances of the second kind, in which we recognize such distortion and dimensioning of human nature, that we cannot evade the fascination of the phantasmagoria which we yet never mistake for a picture.

The writer of a novel, on the other hand, must tell us the story of certain human souls, and he must make us feel that story to be a probability of human life, either past or present. Of course, therefore, circumstances are quite at his mercy, and his law is laid down to him, not by your experience or mine, but by the conditions of your nature and mine.

The circumstances in which Robinson Crusoe, for instance, passes his life, are neither familiar nor even very probable; but the story of Robinson Crusoe is a wonderfully fine novel, because it is a close and living picture of a man's experience in a very unusual career, while Mr. HARRISON AINSWORTH's novel of *Jack Sheppard* is a very bad novel indeed, because it is an absurd caricature of every-day facts, and a gross misrepresentation of an experience by no means as uncommon as one could wish it were. So, too, *Jane Eyre* is a good novel, because, though the circumstances in which Jane Eyre is placed, and some of the characters by whom she is surrounded partake of the atmosphere of romance, and the book is in so far inartistic and incomplete, yet the story of the heroine develops an intensely faithful picture of human life in one of its most pathetic varieties; whereas the "Minerva Press" novels, that were so dear to our mothers, and the "religious" novels, that are so cheap to ourselves, are ridiculously bad novels, because while they represent the utmost commonplace of circumstance with distracting fidelity they swarm with so-called human beings as unhuman and as unreal as the creatures that children snip out of white paper with scissors.

The best novels of Captain MARRYAT again are admirable novels, because though they treat not only to the salient points and striking episodes of nautical life, and so convey, on the whole, an altogether visionary view of the realities of existence on board ship, they at the same time are filled with the results of that life in the form of consistent and actual novel characters, and so afford a real glimpse of particular human experience. And such a novel as BALZAC's *Eugénie Grandet*, or CHARLES DE BERNARD's *Gerfaut*, is a novel of the highest rank, because while the particular process of events, by which the desertion of "Eugénie Grandet," and the subsequent penalties inflicted on her lover, or the development of the relation of Gerfaut to De Bergenheim and Clémence, is brought about, can hardly be adjudged probable, yet in the one case, as in the other, the characters treated are developed from within in a manner so exactly corresponding to the psychological necessities of their assumed conditions, as to make the works the most vivid possible pictures of human life, when unfolded under such conditions.

Now, if we take up the measure of this definition of ours, and go about looking for a good novelist, in what Englishman of our generation shall we find the qualities essential to that character more solidly and brilliantly combined than in CHARLES KINGSLEY?

Not in Mr. THACKERAY, for that masterly artist has a less universal, a less hopeful sympathy with human nature, and consequently a less absolute insight into human character than the author of *Yeast* and *Hypatia*.

Not in Sir EDWARD BULWER, for though nothing can be more absurd than to question the power displayed in such books as *Pelham* and *Ernest Maltravers*, BULWER has shown himself to possess in the highest degree only two of the essential characteristics of the novelist—vividness in the conception of character, and skill in the construction of his plots, while he lacks genial humanity to enrich his vivid conceptions, and the profound good sense of healthy passion to rule his skillful plots into a true resemblance of human life.

Still less in Mr. DICKENS, who is hardly a novelist at all, immense as is his present popularity, since his pictures of human life are not pictures of human life, but sketches of people as they strike an observer of very peculiar character, and no more truly represent a probable series of human experience than GEORGE CRUIKSHANK's picture of "Boxing-Day," for instance, represents a probable group of Englishmen, assembled and brought together on that interesting occasion in a particular part of London. His wonderful pictures of the humorous peculiarities and the artificial dignities of society are rather those of a domestic essayist, as we might very satisfactorily establish were space and time presently favorable to us.

The author of *Peg Woffington* and *Never Too Late to Mend*, though in him, too, the dramatist and the essayist unduly predominate over the pure novelist, has nevertheless given proof of higher ability in this specific direction than Mr. DICKENS, but he has not manifested such resources of genius as to compel from us a modification in his favor of the proposition which we have advanced.

We repeat it, therefore, that we find in Mr. KINGSLEY a warm humanity of character, (not *philanthropy, remember, by any manner of means!*) a vivid power of reproducing his impressions to himself in the form of conceptions, a skill in the arraying together of images and the development of relations, and a wealth of English words quite unsurpassed. Add to these gifts something, (without which, indeed, these gifts could hardly have been combined in one man,) a passionate sincerity and dignity of character, and you will see that whatever the faults of Mr. KINGSLEY's novels may be, their merits must be of the very highest order.

Concede the improbability that a young tailor however maddened by chartism and diseased genius, should come to live and talk as Alton Locke lives and talks, and yet what absolute truth to the intellectual life of the Nineteenth Century there remains in the words and ways of that unhappy person! what close and terrible fidelity glows in the pictures of the miserable life of his early associates; what admirable reality you find in the character of "Sandy Mackaye," with his good sense, his veracity, his exacting exactness, his rough charity, his secret sympathies, and his shrewd dialectics!

Yeast, *Hypatia*, *Amyas Leigh*, all are at least as remarkable as *Alton Locke* for the truth with which the probabilities of human nature are preserved in them. In treating the most romantic plots Mr. KINGSLEY never loses his love of reality or his hold upon it; and consequently never lets go his grasp upon the attention and the interest of his reader. You may quarrel with his evident views as savagely as you please, but you must at least find out what becomes of this people!

If this is true of a book in which he professes to be telling you the story of Alexandrian Greeks, or fillibustering Britons of Queen ELIZABETH's time, how much more true must it be of a book like *Two Years Ago*, in which he deals with the living interests, with the living men and women of our day! *Two Years Ago* is indeed the finest novel which Mr. KINGSLEY has written—the most complete in point of construction, the most splendid in point of style, and, to our thinking, at once the most solemn and the most interesting in point of purpose. The central idea of the book is simply this:—to develop the influence upon individual character and individual life, of a great crisis of national trial and patriotic duty. This idea, of course, explains the title, by which we are put at once face to face with England in the moment of her sorest and sharpest need, when by the

"Shores of the Black and the Baltic deep
Flamed the blood-red blossom of war, with a heart of fire."

It explains, too, the introduction into the novel of an American, upon whom the impending conflict of principles, which the least thoughtful and the most timid of us all have been compelled of late to feel that we could not escape, is to exert a like though a deeper influence, with England's discipline of foreign war and honorable sorrow. The analogies and applications which flame forth from this central idea into the private world of each man's life we need not dwell upon, for a moment's reflection will reveal to the reader their reality and their vast importance. This is the light in which Mr. KINGSLEY has chosen to set his picture. As a picture, what shall we say of it?

We grant at the outset that Mr. KINGSLEY, like almost all other novelists, has woven together the relations of his characters more closely and visibly than they would probably have been woven together in life—but the characters themselves are drawn with a marvellous truth and finished subtlety. No living Englishman, excepting Mr. THACKERAY has ever dared to paint heroes so unheroic, but Mr. KINGSLEY's unheroic heroes are heroes after all, and neither throw down the cross nor miss the crown, while Mr. THACKERAY's subside at last, as we all too well know, and look their last look of decent skeptic despair at us over the walnuts and the wine.

In all the group to which Mr. KINGSLEY introduces us in *Two Years Ago*, there is not one *perfect person*, and not one you can refuse to feel for and to pity at last, save those whom at last you come to love and honor with all your heart. The self-helpful, unbelieving, rejoicing vigorous Tom Thurnall, who roams the world over to learn the deepest lesson of life at last in a lone Crimean prison—the vain, gifted, morbid Elsley Vavasour or Briggs, who changes his name but not his nature, and makes his poor, dear, little wife, utterly miserable, and dies at last of selfishness and opium, leaving to the world his imperfect poem, and in the reader's mind a sort of pitying, angry tenderness—the noble-hearted, over-educated Frank Headley, who flowers out through love at last into a brave, beautiful life—these are not all simply possible men, but most real men, who go through the book, each on his own business, talking, acting and thinking according to the every-day life of men who are not every-day men, and interesting you as they would interest you if you met them in the flesh. Not less real are the American Stangrave, fastidious, hesitating, clever, and, at bottom, passionately a man after all—and the charming, kindly, generous artist, Claude Mellot, while the subordinate people who come and go bring air and sunlight with them, just as the innumerable people do who pass through *Pendennis*, *Vanity Fair*, and the *Newcomes*.

But still more striking are the female characters of this novel. On this ground Mr. KINGSLEY stands alone. No Englishman since Sir WALTER SCOTT has drawn such women as he; but in the best of SCOTT's best women we miss a certain indescribable quality, the absence of which makes women smile over most male pictures of their sex, as the presence of it makes them open their eyes with wonder over such pages, for instance, as those of BALZAC; and this quality is always present in the women whom Mr. KINGSLEY draws. It is the added charm which seals the truth of the drawing; you recognize it in the heroine of the *Saint's Tragedy*, as in the stately *Argemone*—in the much abused Honoria and the noble Eleanor Staunton—but above all is it conspicuous in the Valencia of *Two Years Ago*. Nor only in her—the brilliant, beautiful, wayward, capricious, and altogether lovable Valentia—but in the hapless and not very interesting, but dolefully real Lucia—in the sweet, fanatical, ignorant, half-inspired Grace, (a character so absolutely true to nature, that we dare say half the critics will never believe it drawn from life)—in the patient, high-souled, devoted, unloved Mary Armsworth—in the fascinating Sabina, and even in the passionate, essentially theatrical Marie, this womanly reality glows. The cleverest female writers of the day, Mrs. GASKELL, CHARLOTTE BRONTE herself, have not shown more power of painting their own sex than has Mr. KINGSLEY. His love scenes are quite as remarkable for delicacy as for insight, if indeed insight be not the condition of delicacy!

Such being the figures which Mr. KINGSLEY has evoked, the landscapes in which he sets them are worthy of them and of his own now conceded superiority as a descriptive writer. It is no slight indication of the dignified and noble earnestness of this author, by the way, that he should make so little display of a power which he must feel himself to possess in a degree almost unrivalled. The splendors of scenery-painting which he used so successfully in *Amyas Leigh*, to hide a great but necessary gap in the hero's adventures, are utterly subordinated in *Two Years Ago* to the movement of the story, and simply intervene as superb accessories.

The digressions which must be expected from a man surcharged with all sorts of intellectual electricity, are carried off very happily into conversations between the characters, which do not interrupt the progress of the story, and contribute immensely to the *vraisemblance* of the picture.

The story, itself, is intensely interesting; too interesting, by far, for us to cheat our readers of its charm by a bald analysis. The fourfold plot is managed with singular adroitness and force, and will appear complicated only to those who miss the dominant idea of the work, *or fail to rise into its spirit. The introductory chapter*, however, though full of good sense and of sound feeling, and especially valuable to all true Americans, is not very gracefully connected with the body of the story, and had better be read independently of the novel, which is complete without it.

On the whole, then, if we must repeat our own question, "What constitutes a good novel?" we do not see how we can avoid recapitulating almost all that we have said in praise of *Two Years Ago*. It is a novel—for it is a story of human life and of most probable mortal men and women—it is good, for the spirit of the book is as noble and its influence as inspiring as its substance is interesting. Whoever reads it will find himself not taken out of the world of human emotions, and sufferings and enjoyment, but taken up into the atmosphere of men who rule their own spirits, love their fellows, hate not even the imbecile and the wicked, rejoice in all grand and beautiful things—in the shout of heroes and the swift gallop of horses, in the smile of women and the glory of God's wonderful world—in truth, and honor, and faith—in wit, and courage and love.

Proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Massachusetts reduce the number of Representatives from 4[illegible] to 240, and provide for the election of 40 Senators from forty districts, all containing an equal number of legal voters. The amendments have passed the House, and are pending in the Senate. Another amendment proposes to exclude persons who cannot read and write from the privileges of voting and holding office.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets... *Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 10, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are moderately inquired for at our quotations: Pearls, $7 50; Pots, $7 75 ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in rather limited request, but is stiffly held. Java, 15c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@12c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12½c.; Rio, 9¾c.@12c.; Jamaica, 11¼c.@11¾c.; and St. Domingo, 11¼c.@11¾c. ℘ lb. The *Washington* brings but partial accounts of the Dutch Government's sale of Java, commenced on the 23d ult. From these accounts, however, it appears the sale opened with a brisk competition, putting up prices 1c.@2c. ℘ lb. This news very favorably influenced Java in the London market, where an advance of 1s. 6d. ℘ cwt. on previous prices had been established. In our market, the news has only served to increase the confidence of factors, who are not anxious to sell any more until complete reports of the sale shall have been received. Purchasers are also disposed to await the arrival of later advices.

COTTON—Is in pretty fair demand at steady rates; Middling Uplands, 14½c.; do. Gulfs, 14¾c.@14⅞c.; and other kinds at proportionate rates, ℘ lb.

FISH—Nothing really new can be reported.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is dull and heavy, with sales reported since our last of only about 6,200 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$5 50@$5 55
Straight State	5 55@ 5 65
Favorite and Extra State	5 75@ 5 95
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 60@ 5 90
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	5 60@ 5 90
Fancy Michigan	5 75@ 5 95
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 95@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 00@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 00@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 8 25
Extra Missouri	6 25@ 8 50

Canadian is in demand at steady rates. Superfine to extra is worth $5 95@$7 50 ℘ bbl.; 600 bbls. were disposed of within the range. Southern is in moderate request at former prices. The transactions since our last, comprise about 1,500 bbls. low Mixed to fair and choice Extra, at $6@$7 50 and $7 75@$9 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and steady, at $3 50@$4 65 for Fine to Superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and demand, at $3 15@$3 20 for Jersey, and $3 60@$3 65 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 25 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive,—the light supply of desirable lots, and the disagreement of parties about prices, checking business. Rye is scarce and in request at from 85c.@89c. ℘ bushel. 1,650 bushels have been sold since our last, within the range; yesterday's sales were 4,600 bushels. Barley is worth $1 55@$1 75, for inferior to choice, in lots, ℘ bushel, being very scarce and in demand. Barley Malt is rare and quoted up to $1 80@$2 ℘ bushel. Oats are moderately inquired for, and are steady, at 53c.@55c. for Western; 51c.@53c. for State; 48c.@51c. for Jersey, and 44c.@47c. for Southern, ℘ bushel. Corn is in fair demand, at full prices. We have heard of sales of about 36,500 bushels at 68c.@69c. for old Western mixed, in store; 68c.@78c. for new and old yellow, and 69c.@71c. for new and old white, ℘ bushel.

HAY—There were 600 bales River sold at 70c.@75c. for shipment, and 80c.@90c. for local use, ℘ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are inactive and somewhat depressed.

HOPS—There were 87 bales disposed of at 8c.@12c. ℘ lb.

IRON—The supply and demand are limited; prices are maintained.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 31¼@$1 37½ ℘ thousand.

LEAD—The demand is moderate at steady rates.

LEATHER—Sole is quiet and declining, with more offering.

LIME—Has not varied.

MOLASSES—Foreign is in fair request at full prices. New-Orleans is dull and nominal. We quote: Porto Rico, in hhds., 57c.@65c.; Cuba Muscovado, 50c.@60c.; Clayed Cuba, 49c.@50c.; and New-Orleans, in bbls., at 74c.@76c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine finds ready buyers, and is firm at 46½c.@47c. ℘ gallon. Resin is less abundant and less active. Prices are supported.

OILS—Whale is more freely offered, and bought at previous quotations. Sperm, Red and Olive Oils are rather quiet at old figures. American Linseed is in good request, and is steady at 83c.@85c. ℘ gallon. English Linseed is unsalable at prevailing rates. Lard Oil has not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull, and leaves off heavily at reduced prices. Sales have been reported since our last of about 600 bbls., in lots, at $23@$23 25 for Mess, and $19 50 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Dressed hogs bring, in lots, 9¼c.@9¾c. ℘ lb. Cut Meats are in demand, and are worth 10¾c.@11¼c. for Hams; and 8¾c.@9¼c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon is quiet and languid, at 10¼c.@11¼c. ℘ lb. Lard is in brisk request at former prices. The transactions since our last reach about 1,500 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 14⅛c.@14¼c., ℘ lb. Beef is in fair demand, at steady rates. The transactions since our last consist of 240 bbls., at $10 75@$11 50 for new Prime; $12 75@$14 for Country Mess; $16@$16 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $17@$17 25 for extra Chicago do., ℘ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is quiet, being held at $26@$30 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams are inactive, yet steady, at $26 75@$28 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is in slack demand, and is heavy, especially common, at 15c.@21c. for Ohio; 18c.@25c. for common to very good State; and 26c.@29c. for prime to choice do., ℘ lb. Cheese is depressed and dull, at 12c.@13c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Is in good supply and limited demand at $3 87½@$4 75 ℘ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Are in fair request at former quotations.

SUGARS—The demand is moderate; prices are well supported. Sales transpired of about 625 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, mostly at from 9c.@10¼c., with 490 boxes Havana at from 10½c.@12c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—We heard of sales of 15,000 lbs. prime at old figures.

TOBACCO—The reports from the southwest being of further advances on Kentucky, prices in consequence are stiffer here. Spanish and Seedleaf rule firm. The demand is fair. The sales reported since Tuesday have been: 163 hhds. Kentucky at 14c.@20c.; 42 bls. Havana at 35c.; 451 bls. Yara and 250 Cuba on private terms; 54 cases Seedleaf, at 20c.@33c.; 20 cases German do., at 30c., and 10 bags Havana Scrap do., on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of about 850 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 26½c.@26¾c., subsequently held higher, ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were tame and languid, owing to the very small amount of Produce offering. For Liverpool—Cotton, ¼d.@5-32d. ℘ lb.; Flour, 1s. 3d.@1s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 4d.@5d. ℘ bushel; Beef, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℘ tc.; Resin, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ℘ bbl., and heavy goods, 17s. 6d.@22s. 6d. ℘ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. JAMES, BEEBE & CO., NO. 356 BROADWAY. Every article of COOKING APPARATUS adapted to Ranges and other Kitchen Ranges, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Kitchen Tables, Wooden and Tin Ware. SILVER-PLATED GOODS, TEA-SETS, TRAYS, SPOONS, Forks and Knives, and a great variety of rich Casters, of the newest patterns, all of which are warranted to be of the best quality. Tea-Trays, Britannia Ware and Ivory Table Cutlery, Hat-Racks and Chairs to match, Bedding [illegible] of our own Make. Mattresses of the best curled hair, husk and moss. JAMES, BEEBE & CO., 356 Broadway, N. Y.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

The Chapel Room of the [illegible] M. E. Church, of Hudson City, N. J. (a new brick edifice) will, by Divine permission, be dedicated to the service of Almighty God on SUNDAY, April 12. Dedicatory Sermon at 10½ o'clock A. M., [illegible]. Preaching in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, by [illegible], of New-York, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. M. [illegible], of Newark.

Messrs. G. R. Lederer and Rab. M. Epstein will continue to hold meetings for free discussion between Christian and non-Christian Jews. Subject—*Christianity better than Rabbinical Judaism*. Next meeting will be held on SUNDAY, April 12, in the evening at 7½ o'clock, at No. 169 Centre-st. All our Jewish brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Sermons by Dr. Parker.—The third of a series of sermons, under the auspices of the American Juvenile Temperance Society, will be delivered TO-MORROW (Sabbath) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, P. M., by Rev. JOEL PARKER, D. D., in the 4th av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d-st. A collection in aid of the Society will be taken.

John-street First M. E. Church.—Preaching next SABBATH by the Pastor, Rev. C. H. HARRIS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. At 3 o'clock P. M. by Rev. NOBLE ARMSTRONG, of the Canada Conference. Also, on MONDAY, a family love feast will be held at 7½ o'clock P. M.

The Twentieth Anniversary of Sunday-School No. 2, connected with the 7th-av. R. P. Dutch Church, between 12th and 13th-sts., will be celebrated on SUNDAY EVENING, April 12, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. E. L. MAGOON, D. D., Rev. Dr. HUTTON, and by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. GORDON.

Christian Spiritualism.—Rev. T. L. HARRIS will preach TO-MORROW, at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Morning subject—*The internal sense of the Eighth Commandment*. Evening subject—*Christ's Second Advent*.

Profanity—Its Folly, Guilt, and Danger—Will be the subject of the fourth lecture to young men on SABBATH EVENING next, in the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church. It will be delivered by the pastor, Rev. GEO. C. LUCAS. Services commencing at 7½ o'clock. Seats provided for strangers.

Rev. Hugh McLeod, of the Free Church of Scotland, will preach to the Young Men's Christian Association of the 1st Reformed Presbyterian Church, (Dr. McLeod's) 12th-st., near 6th-av., TO-MORROW, (Sabbath Evening,) at 7½ o'clock. Young men generally are invited. THOS. H. CUTHELL, Recording Sec'y.

A Word to the Wise.—The few real Christians who may be in this City, are respectfully informed that Bible truth, pure and simple, will be preached at Union Buildings, No. 165 Bowery, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., by the Herald of the Coming King. Seats free.

To Seamen.—Rev. CHARLES J. JONES, will preach a sermon on the death of George Cargiens?, late chief officer of the ship *Eliza Hamilton*, at the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

Life and Immortality, through Christ alone.—GEO. STORRS, Editor of the *Bible Examiner*, New-York, will preach NEXT LORD'S DAY, at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON, and 7½ in the EVENING, at Hitzelberger's Hall, 8th-av., between 20th and 21st-sts.

Hedding M. E. Church—Seventeenth-st., between 1st and 2d avs.—SABBATH, 12th inst., Rev. J. CRAWFORD will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. PETER JACOBS, an Indian Missionary from Hudson's Bay, in the evening, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

Prophecy.—The last lecture of the Course on Fulfilled Prophecy will be preached at the Tabernacle TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Abraham and his Posterity—The Ishmaelites and the Jews.*

Memorial Church.—Right Reverend Bishop POTTER will preach and administer the rite of Confirmation TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverly-place. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

Eastern Congregational Church—Corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts.—Preaching TO-MORROW by the pastor, Rev. G. L. TUCKER, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Subject of the morning discourse—*The Hope of Immortality.*

Scotch and Irish Presbyterians will find public worship conducted in the Church corner of Stanton and Forsyth sts., near the Bowery, as in their own country. Service at 10½ and 3½ o'clock each SABBATH. Sunday School meets at 9 and 2 o'clock.

Fifth-avenue Baptist Church.—Preaching by Rev. SIDNEY A. CORY. First Service TO-MORROW, April 12, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject: *Paul preaching at Athens.* Second Service at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject: *History of Queen Esther.*

Margaret L. Bishop is to preach TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock at the Sanctuary, No. 106 1st-st., for the last time before sailing for Europe. Preaching in German at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

Williamsburg.—Rev. E. PEYTER? will deliver the first of a series of discourses to the young, on *Culture*, in his Church, corner of 4th and South 3d sts., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

South Congregational Church—Corner of Court and President sts., Brooklyn. Preaching by Rev. F. G. MILES, in the Morning at 10½ o'clock; Evening, 7½ o'clock.

Sunday Evening Lectures in Jersey City.—Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM will conclude this series of lectures TO-MORROW EVENING, at the Unitarian Church. Subject—*The Mission of the Young Man.*

Rev. Abel Stevens will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. J. H. RYLANCE at 3 P. M., in the First-place Methodist Episcopal Church, junction of 1st-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn.

Church Notice.—Rev. Mr. MELLEN, of Gloucester, Mass., will preach, at the Church of the Restoration, Monroe-place, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING.

Second Advent Mission Church.—Services in Freemasons' Hall, No. 600 Broadway, SABBATH at 10½ A. M. Subject, at 3 P. M.—*The Kingdom of God.* Seats free.

Rev. Hugh B. Blair will preach (D. V.) in the Brooklyn Academy Rooms, corner of Joralemon and Court sts., on TO-MORROW EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Elder W. B. Tolan will preach in the Cannon-st. Baptist Church, near Broome-st., TO-MORROW, (Sunday) April 12, at 10½ o'clock A. M.; also, at 3 P. M., Providence permitting.

Rev. A. Kingman Nott will preach in the First Baptist Church, corner of Broom and Elizabeth sts., on SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

Stanton-street Baptist Church.—Rev. GEO. A. PELTZ will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½, and the Pastor in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. Samuel Lamson will preach in the Church corner Clove Road and Pacific-st., TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10 A. M., and 3 P. M.

PERSONAL.

BOX NO. 2,983.—ANY FAMILY DESIROUS of leaving the City during the Summer months, and not wishing to leave their residence unprotected, may hear of a young gentleman and wife (without children) who would gladly take charge of the premises during their absence, for the use of a few rooms, rent free. Unquestionable references can be given. Give an early answer and oblige. Address Box No. 2,983, Post-Office.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JAMES O'HARA, of the County of Mayo, Ireland. When last heard from was in Cincinnati, Ohio. Any person knowing his whereabouts, will confer a great favor by addressing CATHARINE O'HARA, Orange, N. J.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE MEMBERS OF THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION of the 1st Ward are requested to attend a regular meeting at No. 52 Greenwich-st. on SATURDAY EVENING, April 11, at 8 o'clock.
By order of H. GARLICK, President.
M. A. VAN LIER, Secretary.

U. C. C. OF N. Y.—ALL THE MEMBERS OF the Union Cricket Club of New-York, whether past or present, are earnestly requested to meet on MONDAY EVENING, April 13, at No. 50 East 24th-st., for the purpose of reorganizing the Club.

LECTURES.

CAPTAIN A. H. DE RIVIERRE'S LAST Lecture in New-York will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, April 11, 1857, at Hope Chapel, Broadway. Subject—*The Crimean War, Illustrating the Capture of the Malakoff, Fall of Sebastopol, &c.* Capt. DE RIVIERE will appear in the full WAR UNIFORM of an Officer of the Zouaves, to which he is attached. Doors open at 7, Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets fifty cents. For sale at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and at the hotels, music stores, &c.

TRINITY CHAPEL SERVICES DURING PASSION WEEK.—Daily prayers as usual throughout the year, at 9 A. M., and 4 P. M., except on Good Friday.
Lecture on Wednesday evening, in continuation of the Lenten Lectures, at 4½ P. M.
Good Friday—Divine service and a sermon, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.
Easter Even, (Saturday)—Divine service and sermon at 7½ P. M. On this occasion Dr. HIGBEE has been requested to repeat a sermon on the *Intermediate State*, delivered Easter Even, 1856.

MERCHANTS' RESTAURANT, ASTOR HOUSE. ENTRANCE ON BROADWAY. Open for Breakfast from 6 A. M. until 12 M. Open for Dinner from 12 M. until 8 P. M.

PEW FOR SALE CHEAP, AND WELL-LOCATED in Pilgrim Church, (Rev. Dr. [illegible]) Inquire of J. A. DUDLEY, No. 51 Cliff-st., or of the Sexton.

THREE COUNTER CASES, SILVER BAR, each 12 feet long, of three panes, best French plate, [illegible]; also, a lot of side cases, will be sold cheap, at A. & J. SAUNDERS, No. 387 Broadway.

SHELVING FOR SALE.—THE SHELVING of a bookstore, in excellent condition, for sale low. Apply at No. 50 Chambers-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible]
TICKNOR & FIELDS, BOSTON,
Will publish on Saturday, April 11:
GUY MANNERING.
2 vols. $1 50.
With a Portrait of Dominie Sampson, and a View of Ellangowan.

All booksellers throughout the United States and Canada are agents for the work. Orders forwarded first will be supplied first. The novel of "Waverley," which commences the series, is now ready. Any person sending a subscriber's name and the money will be supplied regularly as the volumes are published, free of postage.

From the Boston Post.
A good many editions of Scott have been published; and we recollect many more expensive than this, but nothing so good in the way of an impression for the mass of readers; nothing so perfectly faultless in its mechanical execution.

From the New-York Tribune.
Ticknor & Fields announce a beautiful family edition of the "Waverley Novels," in forty-eight 16mo volumes. From the specimen which we have seen of this work we can confidently recommend it. It is illustrated by designs from the most eminent artists, including Birket Foster, Darley, Landseer, Harvey and Faed, in admirably executed steel engravings, and contains all the author's latest notes and corrections. The typography is in the style of simple elegance for which the Boston press is distinguished. It is the intention of the publishers to issue two volumes every month, until the whole series is completed.

From the Home Journal.
The Household Edition of Scott is the most perfect thing possible to Art and Enterprise, and every family should own it.

From the Boston Courier.
The size of the volumes is just right; the binding admirable for its strength as well as neatness; the paper excellent; the type clear and elegant; the illustrations executed in a style honorable, in the highest degree, to the progress of American art. We rejoice to learn that the publishers are reaping the just harvest of this enterprise.

From the Boston Journal.
This edition must, of necessity, from its cheapness and sterling merit, supersede all other editions which have been published in this country.

BUY THE AMERICAN EDITION.
JUST PUBLISHED,
DOCTOR ANTONIO.
BY RUFFINI.
A fine 12mo edition, elegantly bound in cloth, and illustrated. 432 pages. Price $1.
A BEAUTIFUL STORY OF ITALY.
The demand for this famous work having exhausted several smaller and cheaper editions, the publishers are now happy to present to the connoisseur and lover of fine books such a copy of the work as will be not only an ornament to any library, but a valuable addition to its literary character. A charming Tale of
LOVE AND SUFFERING,
Interwoven with a most faithful and sympathetic narrative of the sufferings and oppressions of Italy.
Sold by agents on the cars, and all booksellers. Copies sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.
RUDD & CARLETON, Publishers and Booksellers, No. 310 Broadway, New-York.

WILL BE PUBLISHED APRIL 18TH,
SCANDAL!
BY MRS. J. T. RICHMOND.
WITHOUT EXCEPTION
THE MOST INTENSELY INTERESTING BOOK OF THE SEASON.
1 vol. 12mo., pp. 394. Price $1 25.
This work is not a mere repetition under a new form of old plots, characters and incidents—but one that possesses the distinguishing characteristic of originality in all these particulars. Its subject is as universal as the air we breathe, and the evils it vividly portrays will serve as guiding lights for some of thousands who might otherwise be led into sorrowful relations with those about them. It exhibits in the broad, noonday light of God's truth the Rights of Humanity—the innate sentiment of virtue of every Soul—proves conclusively that trials, however severe, refine the spirit, and that
"Ever the Right comes uppermost,
And ever is justice done."
THE INDEPENDENT, NOBLE TONE that pervades every chapter; THE FREE, UNTRAMMELED EXPRESSION of Thought that will distinguish it from the libraries of books now emanating from the American Press; THE ENTRANCING PICTURES OF THE BEAUTIFUL, and the VIVID CONTRAST OF RIGHT AND WRONG, will at once commend the book to the HEARTS AND HOMES OF THE PEOPLE.
It needs but to be read to be admired, and whoever one reads it, a score will be sure to follow.
It is presented to the public resting solely on its own intrinsic merits, INDEPENDENT OF THE PRAISE OR CENSURE OF CRITICS—in full confidence that all who admire the spiritually true, and an effort to raise the fallen, will give to it a soul-welcome into the great field of Humanity.
Copies of the above sent by mail, (postage paid,) on receipt of the retail price.
SHEPARD, CLARK & BROWN, No. 110 Washington-st., Boston.
RUDD & CARLETON, 310 Broadway, New-York.

BUY THE AMERICAN EDITION.
JUST PUBLISHED,
DOCTOR ANTONIO.
BY RUFFINI.
A fine 12mo. edition, elegantly bound in cloth, and illustrated. 432 pages. Price $1.
A BEAUTIFUL STORY OF ITALY.
The demand for this famous work having exhausted several smaller and cheaper editions, the publishers are now happy to present to the connoisseur and lover of fine books such a copy of the work as will be not only an ornament to any library, but a valuable addition to its literary character. A charming Tale of
LOVE AND SUFFERING,
Interwoven with a most faithful and sympathetic narrative of the sufferings and oppressions of Italy.
Sold by agents on the cars, and all booksellers. Copies sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.
RUDD & CARLETON, Publishers and Booksellers, No. 310 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTING ROOMS
FOR PRACTICE IN
BOOK-KEEPING AND MERCANTILE AFFAIRS.
C. C. MARSH, Accountant,
No. 348 Broadway, Appleton Building.
Circular, with terms, &c., on application. MARSH'S Works on Book-keeping for sale.
THE COURSE OF DOUBLE ENTRY, 220 pages..$1 25
THE COURSE OF SINGLE ENTRY, 142 pages.. 75
Same works in Spanish.............. 2 00
THEORY AND PRACTICE OF BANK BOOK-KEEPING AND JOINT STOCK ACCOUNTS, quarto.......... 4 00
These works are printed in colors, and are got up regardless of expense. Those unable to practice under the author, will do well to study his books, which will be found good teachers in themselves. Remitted per mail, 10 per cent. additional.

JUST PUBLISHED,
A BOOK EVERY TRAVELER IN ITALY SHOULD READ:
DOCTOR ANTONIO.
BY RUFFINI.
A fine 12mo edition, elegantly bound in cloth, and illustrated. 432 pages. Price $1.

ENGLISH BIBLE WAREHOUSE.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
Publishers and Importers of the Standard Editions.
New Goods constantly received.
On hand every variety of type and binding. PRAYER BOOKS for Episcopal Churches in the United States.
PRESBYTERIAN PSALM BOOKS.
No. 120 Nassau-st., New-York.

JUST PUBLISHED,
A BOOK EVERY TRAVELER IN ITALY SHOULD READ:
DOCTOR ANTONIO.
BY RUFFINI.
A fine 12mo edition, elegantly bound in cloth, and illustrated. 432 pages. Price $1.

VANDERVEER'S PATENT ARITHMETICAL TABLES FOR CHILDREN. For sale, wholesale and retail, by J. E. MORRILL, No. 394 Broadway. Agents wanted throughout the country.

BEAUTIFUL BALLADS.—"GENTLE ANNIE" and "Village Maiden," by Foster; "Fairy Floyd" and "Mother, watch the Little Feet," by Augusta Mignon; "I wish somebody'd come," by J. R. Thomas; "Kiss and never tell" and "Smile Again," by Fred. Buckley; "Forty Years Ago," by the Bakers; "Creole Belle," by Hubbard, sung by the Buckleys. Any of the above sent by mail for 25 cents each. All of the songs from Verdi's "La Traviata." Price 25 cents each. Thalberg's "Don Pasquale," 50 cents. FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

MILLINERY.

STRAW BONNETS,
OF THE LATEST STYLES,
For Ladies and Misses,
Cheap, for cash, at
J. H. HARLEY'S, No. 24 John-st.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, SILK, STRAW, and other millinery goods, at the New Ribbon Store, No. 154 Bowery, 3d door above Broome-st. Also, head-dresses and pattern bonnets for the trade. L. P. TIBBALS, No. 154 Bowery, New-York.

TO THE MILLINERY TRADE.—TWENTY cases Poult de Soie, Gros de Naples, changeable and solid colors of every quality and color, suitable for shirred Bonnets. Just received and for sale, by package or piece. L. H. MOORE & CO., No. 128 Broadway.

STRAW GOODS.

STRAW GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
BUDS, PIQUETS, &c.,
FOR CASH,
At No. 318 BROADWAY,
Corner of Pearl-st.,
HOMES & KETCHUM.

CHILDREN'S FANCY STRAW GOODS FOR BOYS, MISSES, AND INFANTS.—A very large assortment of the most beautiful patterns. Call and examine. KELLOGG, manufacturer, No. 128 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

ELECTROTYPING AND ELECTRO PLATING. A large assortment of BATTERIES AND OTHER MATERIALS used in the above arts; also, SOLUTIONS FOR DEPOSITING ALL THE METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS. For sale by EVERETT & SMITH, Chemists, No. 148 (old No. 4) Canal-st., near Centre, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

RICH [illegible] SILKS.
50 pieces Heavy [illegible] and Plaid Silks, 6s.
50 pieces Bayadere Stripe Silks, 6s., 7s. and 8s.
Heavy Satin stripe figured, &c., worth 12s.
Small figured Black Silks.
This morning at LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

L. H. MOORE & CO.,
No. 128 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK,
Are now constantly receiving additions to
THEIR SPRING ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY SILKS
AND MILLINERY GOODS,
which are offered at VERY LOW PRICES to CASH BUYERS, and are selling freely.
Our stock consists of RIBBONS in every variety and color for Bonnets, Caps and Trimmings.
BLACK VELVET RIBBONS, in all widths.
COLORED SILKS,
SATINS,
MARCELLINES,
FLORENCES,
SILK TISSUES, BAREGES,
Black and colored SILK TRIMMINGS,
LACES, JOINED BLONDS,
ILLUSIONS, [illegible]
Black English CRAPES, colored French CRAPES,
Black MODES, [illegible]
EMBROIDERIES, BANDS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, &c.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES,
IN LACE AND MUSLIN.
STRAW GOODS:
Embracing all the varieties of Tuscan, Lace, Florence, Blond, Pedal, Rutland and Split Straw
BONNETS AND HATS.
Straw and Fancy TRIMMINGS.
A complete assortment of
FRENCH CORSETS.
We invite the attention of all our old and new customers, and all others visiting our City, to an examination OF OUR GOODS AND PRICES.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS,
SILKS, SILKS,
SILKS.
FIVE CASES OF COLORED
DRESS SILKS,
AT COLUMBIAN HALL,
ON
MONDAY, APRIL 13,
and following days,
selling at
5s., 6s., 7s. [illegible], and 12s.
N. B.—The above are probably the cheapest
Lots of Silks
offered for sale this season.
LYONS & JONES,
No. 281 Grand-st.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.
The whole of our immense stock of China, Glass, Gas Fixtures and Plated Ware, positively to be sold off by the FIRST OF JUNE.
Just look at the prices, compare them with what you can see elsewhere, and you will be sure to buy them.
Beautiful White Dinner Set, 132 pieces for....[illegible]
White China Tea Sets, 44 pieces....[illegible]
White Toilet Sets....[illegible]
Decorated Toilet Sets....[illegible]
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen....[illegible]
Cut-Glass Champagnes, the dozen....[illegible]
Cut-Glass Wines, the dozen....[illegible]
Silver-plated Tea Kettles....[illegible]
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces....[illegible]
Silver-plated Casters, with 6 cut-glass bottles....[illegible]
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen....[illegible]
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen....[illegible]
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen....[illegible]
Our assortment is double that of any other establishment in New-York, and our prices are from twenty to thirty per cent. cheaper; a comparison with any other establishment will prove this assertion.
BUY NOW
while the variety is complete.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Original and old-established stand,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
between Houston and Bleecker sts.

STELLA SHAWLS! STELLA SHAWLS!
STELLA SHAWLS!
Another large purchase of those
BEAUTIFUL STELLAS,
AT
COLUMBIAN HALL.
Price as before, Four and Five dollars each.
Ladies will recollect that our MANTILLA ROOM
is now open with a splendid stock at prices which place competition in the shade.
COLUMBIAN HALL.
LYONS & JONES, No. 281 Grand-st.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 Broadway, opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
OF
New and Rich Designs, in Panel, Gold, Satin, Velvet, and Wood Imitations with Borders, &c., to correspond.
ALSO, CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
THEIR STOCK OF
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own Manufacture,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
Of this year's importation, is full and complete, including a large assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices and Trimmings, together with DELAINES, BROCATEL and PLUSHES, and all the different styles of COVERINGS and CURTAIN MATERIALS in use, at the lowest wholesale and retail prices.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
And Materials for boys' wear,
IN GREAT ABUNDANCE,
at
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.
Remember,
We have only one price,
And all our goods warranted as represented.
LYONS & JONES.
Quilts, Table Linens, Sheetings, Diapers, &c.
Another case of Brilliants, at 12½ cents, worth [illegible].

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
In fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all CASH PURCHASES of
LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c.,
which will be sold independently of the deduction
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting [illegible] stock and great variety of the Engravings
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT SALE OF SHAWLS AND [illegible]
15 pieces plaid silks, 4s. 6d. and 5s., worth [illegible]
100 pieces rich silks, 6s., worth [illegible]
100 pieces [illegible] silks, [illegible] worth [illegible]
25 pieces black silks, (all boiled,) [illegible] worth [illegible]
200 stella shawls [illegible]
500 stella shawls [illegible]
250 rich shawls [illegible]
175 extra shawls [illegible]
OLIVER HOWDBAY?, No. [illegible]
Corner [illegible]

NEW DRESS GOODS.
POPLINS,
CHALLIES,
DELAINES,
At LANE & PORTER'S, 317 (old No. 250) Canal-st., near Mercer.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just opened a superb assortment of
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
BLACK LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS,
VEILS AND FLOUNCINGS,
In great variety.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

MANTILLAS.
LANE & PORTER will open their Spring and Summer
MANTILLAS
On Monday, April 13.
No. 317 (old No. 250) Canal-st., near Mercer.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just received, per steamer Asia, a magnificent selection of
NEW SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
Comprising the latest Paris styles.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

FOULARD SILKS.
Beautiful Foulard Silks, 4s. to 6s.
Foulard Silk Robes, $6 to $10.
At LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS.
Patterns of new and elegant designs for ladies and children's apparel just received.
Emporium of Fashions, No. 375 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES.
Plaid Flounced Barege Robes, $5 to $7 50.
LANE & PORTER,
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

WET AND DAMAGED GOODS.—THE BALance of these goods from the late wrecks, [illegible] of linens, table cloths, diaper, prints, [illegible] delaines, broadcloths, cassimeres, [illegible] &c., will be sold off at reduced prices by MATHEWS, No. 34 Catharine-st.

SPRING OPENING OF LADIES' AND children's clothing of the newest [illegible] unequaled by any in the United States [illegible] ladies' dress caps, boys and misses hats, &c. [illegible] and retail by S. CHAMBERS, No. [illegible] Broadway, nearly opposite Stewart's.

DEMOREST'S [illegible] In the most graceful, economical, [illegible] perfect article of the kind ever introduced. Ladies, call and see them. Emporium of Fashions, No. 375 Broadway.

MILLER & GRANT, HAVING OPENED their new store, No. 703 Broadway, invite the attention of ladies to their stock of [illegible] Point, Chantilly and other Laces, [illegible] which are unsurpassed in style.

BLACK AND COLORED PINEAPPLE AND Shanghae Goods, Linens, Pina Silk, &c. [illegible] Crapes, Pongees, Sarsenets, Fans, &c. [illegible] wholesale and retail, at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 Broadway.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND [illegible] for house cleaning, gardening, [illegible] the hand, impervious to water, [illegible] render them soft and smooth. [illegible]

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, [illegible] BROADWAY.—A complete assortment of [illegible] and China goods, wholesale and retail. [illegible]

REMOVAL.—OUR LACE STOCK HAS BEEN removed to No. [illegible] Broadway.
[illegible] ROBERTS & CO.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

[illegible]

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to subscribers in this City for TWO SHILLINGS a week. Single copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published (Sundays excepted). One edition will [illegible] and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It is [illegible] at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year. Two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single copies. FIVE COPIES for EIGHT DOLLARS, and TWENTY-FIVE COPIES for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the [illegible] Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, [illegible] cash in advance.

All letters intended for publication, or containing intelligence, should be addressed TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

All letters inclosing money, or relating to business, should be addressed TO THE PUBLISHERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It is understood in Washington that Hon. WM. B. REED will certainly accept of the China Mission, although the Administration has not yet been officially informed of the fact.

The State Senate yesterday passed the bill relative to the election of Police and Civil Justices in the City and County of New-York. In the Assembly, the bill making it a misdemeanor for any person to squat on vacant lots in any city or incorporated village was passed. During the evening session of the Assembly, Mr. BECKWITH, of [illegible], in the course of debate, alluded to an article in the Albany *Knickerbocker* in reference to Senator KING, and characterized its writer as a political scavenger. Mr. HASTINGS, the Editor of that paper, at the close of Mr. BECKWITH's remarks, approached him with threatening language, when Mr. BECKWITH struck him. The [illegible] excitement ensued, which was finally quelled, and Mr. BECKWITH subsequently apologized to the House. A Committee of Investigation will inquire into the transaction.

The bill in regard to the Marine Court has now become a law. It provides that all summons, &c., issued from the Court can be served by any person not a party in interest. This is the same rule which prevails in other Courts, and cuts off the [illegible] tribe of constables who have taken up their abode in the upper hall of the new Court House, and have brought much discredit on the Court, where it did not belong. The constables are elected by the people, and are independent of the Court. The law, also, provides that all pleadings are to be in writing, and are to be verified [illegible]. This, also, will put a stop to much [illegible]. But lastly, the law provides that all executions issued by the Court are to be levied under the Sheriff instead of the same tribe of constables before alluded to.

There is now a bill before the Senate, having passed the Assembly, to combine the various acts [illegible] to the New-York District Courts into one act. One section increases their jurisdiction on promissory notes, &c., to $250, and provides that the salary of the Justices shall be the same as that of the Justices of the Marine Court, [illegible], an increase of $1,000. The bill, also [illegible] the Clerks of these Courts into office for [illegible].

In to-day's DAILY TIMES we publish a variety of European intelligence, derived from our foreign files by the *City of Manchester*, which arrived at this port yesterday morning. From present appearances, Lord PALMERSTON will certainly be sustained in the approaching general election. His address to his constituents is a clear and concise review of the foreign policy of his Government, and his promises with regard to reform and economy at home completely cut away the ground from under his opponents' feet. An article from the London *Times* on our amended Tariff, published among our extracts, will attract attention.

By the way of England we receive advices from Buenos Ayres to the 1st, and from Rio de Janeiro to the 8th of February. From Buenos Ayres we learn that there has been a modification of the law with regard to differential duties by which ships [illegible] part of their cargo at Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, and proceed up the river with the remainder. At Rio the yellow fever still prevailed to an alarming extent; but at Pernambuco it had almost disappeared. It was expected that a new Brazilian Ministry would be formed in May. At [illegible] the ecclesiastical authorities had pronounced the children of Protestants illegitimate, and a [illegible] had been caused in consequence. The law, it is said, will be altered immediately.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer* denies the [illegible] of the representations that are current in regard to the improvement of Virginia [illegible] lands by Northern labor. He states that in Fairfax County, where old estates which had been exhausted were bought at low prices and settled by Northern emigrants, the experiment has proved an utter failure. The lands were not improved,—the products of the farms were meagre, and the purchasers were glad to sell out to new emigrants who had been induced to go thither by the glowing but entirely unfounded accounts published of them in agricultural and other newspapers. He states also, that as a general thing, the Northern people who have come into Virginia are less intelligent, less enterprising and less disposed to educate their children than the people of Virginia themselves. He thinks that if the land of Virginia is ever to be redeemed it must be by some other agencies than these.

The proceedings of the Board of Councilmen, yesterday, presented some features of peculiar interest. The project of tunneling under Broadway assumes shape, a petition being presented by Councilman [illegible] to inquire into and report upon its expediency,—the lower part of the City being the first selection for the proposal. The report of the Committee on the gas question was presented for adoption. Councilman WARREN proposed an amendment to ask opinion of counsel as to the legality of the charge for the use of meters; and Councilman REILLY proposed a resolution, that no gas company should in future be allowed to make any charge for the use of meters. The original resolution, appended to the report, was carried [illegible] by the passage of both amendments. The Committee on Streets met for the purpose of [illegible] the propriety of widening Robinson-street, but nothing was reached. An adjournment to Monday week was agreed on.

The Committee on the Worth Monument have [illegible] the site. The modification as to the intended monument shows that it will form a permanent ornament to the upper part of the City.

It is understood that Mayor WOOD, in anticipation of final action of the Legislature on the Metropolitan Police Bill, yesterday made a large number of police appointments, and reappointed several captains whose terms had expired, and [illegible] "holding over" to abide an [illegible]. We understand that among those so appointed were Capt. DILKS, of the Fifth Ward, and [illegible], of the Ninth.

The condition of the streets was not improved by the heavy showers of rain which commenced falling at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and continued till nightfall. Still, compared with that [illegible] all of them, and the huge barricades of mud that remained so long in Centre-street have been removed. Our [illegible]. The contractors there have not gone to work with remarkable vigor, intimidated, perhaps, by the neglect of the Common Council to confirm the contracts.

The Street Commissioner has contracted out in short sections First-avenue on each side of Jones' Woods, and promises that it shall be in order for the public this Summer. In Jones' Woods the work of grading the streets also goes on rapidly. Several of the streets that cross this ancient forest are under contract to be opened in two months from this time.

The sailing of the frigate *Niagara* has been delayed by an accident to her machinery. At 6 o'clock yesterday morning, just as the engine was put in motion, and before her anchor had been weighed, one of the cylinder-heads was found to be cracked, rendering it necessary to defer sailing until a new one can be put in its place. This will be done in the course of a week, when—if nothing else occurs to prevent—she will leave on her trial trip.

JAMES B. SHAW, captain, and PERRY FARRELL, mate, of the schooner *Martha*, were arrested yesterday charged with running away with this schooner and selling the cargo. They were committed for examination.

Mrs. CORA V. L. HATCH delivered a lecture on "Spiritualism," last night, in the Tabernacle, the proceeds of the tickets to be devoted to charity. Captain RYNDERS took a prominent part in the proceedings, which were somewhat interesting.

On Sunday forenoon, the extensive tannery near Tunkhannock, carried on by Mr. ASA EATON of Rondout, in connection with Messrs. YOUNG & SCHULTZ of this City, was burned down. Three thousand sides of leather, all dressed and ready for sale, were consumed. The loss is estimated at about $40,000; insured for $22,000.

The Dred Scott Case at Albany.

We publish to-day the report of the Senate Committee appointed to consider the measures proper to be adopted by the Legislature of this State "to protect the constitutional rights of her citizens against the serious and alarming doctrines of the Supreme Court of the United States in the decision of the Dred Scott case;" as well as the resolutions recommended by that Committee, and a bill drawn up by them to meet the exigency of the occasion. We have little fault to find with the report, excepting that it treats as a "decision of the Supreme Court" the "expressed opinions of five Pro-Slavery Judges" upon five points foreign to the record of the case before the Court, and consequently confers upon these opinions a gravity and dignity which we do not conceive them to possess. The same objection applies to the Resolutions, of which the second is an affirmation that the Supreme Court has lost the confidence and respect of the people of this State, in consequence of the identification of a majority of the Judges with a sectional and aggressive party. But the Bill itself, which is the most practical result of the labors of the Committee, deserves the unqualified support of the citizens of New-York. It conveys a reaffirmation of the sovereign right of the State of New-York to decide upon the qualifications of her citizens, and to pronounce upon the tenure of property within her limits.

Such a Bill the Legislature of New-York have an undoubted right to pass—and such a bill it is their duty to pass at a time when the high prerogatives and inherent sovereignty of the great State which they represent have been threatened with invasion.

But we cannot understand in what way the exercise of this right and the performance of this duty can borrow additional solemnity from the fulmination of a decree of contempt against the Supreme Court of the United States.

If the objectionable five points of what has been somewhat prematurely entitled the "Dred Scott decision," are indeed, as the Committee report them to be, the mere *obiter dicta* of five indiscreet, intemperate and unjust judges, then they do not constitute a decision of the Supreme Court, and should not bring that tribunal under the ban of the Legislature of New-York. If on the other hand they *are* a decision of the Supreme Court, then the Supreme Court has made an assault upon the sovereignty of the State of New-York which is not to be repelled with contemptuous language, but to be rebuked by such stern, quiet and decisive action as becomes the most powerful State of the American Union.

No power on earth can establish Slavery in the State of New-York. No power on earth can introduce Slavery into the State of New-York, and no power on earth can successfully invade the sovereignty of this Commonwealth. The utmost that is required of us then in the actual condition of affairs, is such a deliberate and conclusive action on the part of the Legislature as shall make it perfectly plain to the whole world that we distinctly understand our Constitutional rights, and that we propose to maintain them. We do not believe that any weight can be added to such action by declamatory language—or by menaces hurled at enemies of whom we are not sure that they have attacked us—nor even that they mean to attack us. The imperial State of New-York, proclaiming her absolute rights, should do so with the temperance of power. "An act to secure freedom to all persons within this State" is not the measure of a party, but the voice of a mighty Commonwealth; and it should be uttered with every circumstance of decorum, of forbearance, and of force.

ANOTHER PARKER VEIN SPASM.—The *Herald* has another fainting fit about the TIMES. There seems to be no end to the intolerable sufferings which the Parker Vein "historian" is fated to endure at the hands of this establishment. He can neither see, nor hear, nor think, nor dream of anything else. The ghost *of the TIMES seems to haunt him always and* everywhere. If anything extraordinary happens in politics, finance, or nature, the proprietors of the TIMES are responsible for it. They broke JACOB LITTLE. They tore down the old Brick Church. They have kept the Country from going to the ruin to which the *Herald* had doomed it. They buy and sell all that is bought and sold in Wall-street. They make and lose all the money that is made and lost. They are at the bottom of whatever happens—as a great many things *do* happen,—which the "historian" doesn't like.

Their latest enormity is a scheme to build a railroad down Greene-street and West Broadway. Somebody has got up such a project in the Legislature. The *Herald* didn't hear of it until everybody else had done talking about it—and then all of a sudden the decayed fossils of that concern started up to a consciousness of the fact. Their bewilderment was like that of a bat by daylight. They suppose it to be a scheme for a railroad in Broadway,—and, as a matter of course, the TIMES is at the bottom of it! The TIMES has no more to do with it than it had with Potosi or Parker Vein. It neither knows nor cares anything about the scheme,—except what it learns through the ordinary channels of information. We have the advantage over the *Herald* of knowing that Greene-street is not Broadway,—but that is due, not to any interest in a railroad through either, but to diligent and persevering study of the City Map.

Meantime the case of the *Herald* is alarming. These spasms of terror will prove fatal one of these days. They have already had such an effect upon the rickety, broken-down constitution of the concern that it shakes and shivers at every mention of the TIMES. Unless something strengthening is administered the fall of the Old Brick Church steeple, or any sudden crash of that sort, will finish him. If somebody will hold camphor to his nose half an hour a day,—or if old Doctor BORN will send him a bottle of his celebrated liniment, we will pay the bill. We don't relish the prospect of having upon our souls the responsibility of the death of quite so old a sinner,—especially if it is to happen, as seems likely, suddenly.

"Entangling Alliances."

The measures finally decided upon by the Administration in regard to the Chinese difficulty are not only to be commended as an exhibition of practical good sense in dealing with a specific case, but as indicating also a disposition on the part of the Government towards a more sagacious and statesmanlike policy than the platforms of the Democratic Party or the practices of Mr. BUCHANAN's predecessor had prepared us to expect. It would really seem as if we were to be in a measure delivered from the tyranny of words, and inducted into the freedom of principles.

The whole system of our foreign relations has been vitiated, belittled and reduced to comparative inefficiency for many years past by a bigoted and insane adherence on our part to the traditionary doctrines of a former generation, as embodied in phrases which no longer preserve, or can preserve, their original significance, and have become as false and fatal in their application to the actual situation and present wants of the United States as they were true and beneficial on the lips and in the thoughts of our fathers.

While the Republic was in its infancy, oppressed by a weight of financial embarrassments, and as yet uncertain of the future, the statesmen of America shrank with a salutary fear from the prospect of involving the destinies of the young nation in the formidable strifes of the French Revolution, and they did their best to impress upon the popular mind such a horror of "entangling alliances" as should preserve us from committing ourselves to the policy of either of the contending parties to those tremendous conflicts. This it was not difficult to do. For the colonial character was not to be put off as easily as the colonial condition, and the inhabitants of English America had been so long accustomed to see the question of peace or war for themselves decided by causes beyond their own control, and to find themselves engaged in sanguinary hostilities because the European Power to which they owed allegiance had been drawn into a quarrel with its neighbors, that they easily acquiesced in a policy of isolation.

But the lapse of sixty years has worked a wonderful change in our internal estate and in our external relations. We have passed from a position of uncertain aspiration to one of imperial dignity. From a batch of impoverished and insulated ex-colonies we have grown into a confederation of magnificent and powerful States, holding in our own hands the sufficient assurance of our fortunes and of our liberties. With the expansion of our resources and our importance, our conceptions of a national policy should have expanded also; and we should have risen above the petty jealousies, as we have surmounted the positive dangers, of a subordinate station. No alliance could now "entangle" us to our serious detriment, and the danger most apparent in our foreign relations, in this fifty-seventh year of the Nineteenth Century, is that we may make ourselves hopelessly ridiculous by the display of traits which would be pardonable in the people of of Montenegro or of Mexico, but do not much beseem the first commercial nation of the world.

The time has gone by when Europe and civilization were synonymous terms. The United States cannot, if they would, hold themselves aloof from the great political and commercial system of Christendom, and it certainly cannot redound either to our credit or our profit that we should show ourselves incapable of appreciating our joint obligations with other powers to the commerce of mankind. If the condition of things in China warrants the interference of England and of France to bring the Chinese Government to reason in its dealings with foreigners, the United States cannot hold back from a just and pacific exercise of their influence for the same object, because it is contrary to our hereditary policy for us to entangle ourselves in alliances with European States. We have a right, on the contrary, and it is even our duty, to insist that our voice shall be heard and our counsels respected in the conduct of a negotiation of which the consequences will be hardly less important to ourselves than to England, and much more important than they can be to France.

We repeat, therefore, that we rejoice in the present action of our Government, as an indication of the probable prevalence in the Washington Cabinet of more enlarged and statesmanlike views than have heretofore been taken of our foreign policy, and we do not doubt that the results of Mr. REED's mission will amply indicate the wisdom of the course adopted by Mr. BUCHANAN.

AN OMINOUS BEGINNING.—We put no faith in omens, but yet we regret the accident to the machinery of the *Niagara*, yesterday, the more, as it happened just as she was starting on her trial-trip, after being commissioned to assist in laying the cable of the Atlantic telegraph. It is a bad sign, too, for the ship; for the breaking of the cylinder head, which caused her detention, appears to have been caused by the miserable quality of the iron of which it was composed. There was no unusual pressure upon it, and it broke from no other cause than the wretched quality of the material. If one such piece of iron found its way into the machinery of this noble vessel, there may be others, and it would be hardly proper for her to be employed in such an important service as that of laying the telegraph cable until her machinery had been thoroughly tested.

Our Municipal Horizon.

Those who set out in pursuit of a questionable object by means involving the connivance—whether criminal or unconscious—of a large number of accomplices, should see well to it, before embarking on the desperate course, that their success is not only certain but irresistible; and that no misfortunes can overtake them to relax that discipline which is only the homage of inferior villainy to skill. With both hands full of booty—the scuttled and pillaged vessel settling quietly amid the silence of the waves—his own sails filled, and the pennant of no hostile frigate fluttering menace above the horizon, the captaincy of pirates is a post of almost absolute command. But let the cruise become unprofitable—the prizes few or worthless—the provisions scant, the water tainted, and danger hovering round the seas,—then every ruffian from the forecastle struts back to question his commander, and the kidnapped or reluctant of the crew take heart for a more vigorous remonstrance. Guilt finds its only toleration in success: at the first semblance of defeat every flatterer deserts, every sycophant betrays, and every trembling participant hastens to force back the responsibility on the organizer and contriver of the whole. These considerations are appropriate to a review of the present political condition of our City.

The firmness of Mr. BUCHANAN deprived our municipal freebooters of those expected argosies—the Federal appointments. Provisions have run short since the Mayor's defeat at Washington; the action of the Sachems cuts them off from the pure fountains of Democracy; and, last and heaviest blow of all, the Recorder's charge to the Grand Jury sounds an alarm from the only quarter that has power to enforce its threats. The discipline of the civic conspiracy seems broken; and from the criminations and recriminations, already rising high, and losing prudence as anger gets the mastery, we may hope for a thorough exposition of the men and machinery under whose united action we have been ruled and robbed, coerced and scorned as never City was before, during the past few years.

Since the publication of that Charge, and our comments thereon in last Saturday's issue, we have been literally inundated with a mass of corroborative and explanatory information—statements, instances and examples—all sweeping onward in the same portentous current towards the same central point; and all coinciding with the drift of the dark, though guarded, suggestions contained in the Recorder's message. Some of these are anonymous, though giving names and dates for every infamy denounced: others are signed by responsible parties, but evidently only tell half the truth, and color what is told to secure the private immunity of the writers, who are, more or less, accomplices, with a guilty knowledge. Some have the air of overburdened consciences seeking relief in the confessional; and others yet again are just as clearly the offspring of personal disappointment and rancor,—the complaints of subordinates, dead to every sense of shame, and willing to be condemned themselves for the satisfaction of denouncing those by whom they were hired and used, and afterwards thrown aside,—either without the promised reward, or with a reward inferior to their expectations.

These crude and heterogeneous materials require rigid sifting and analysis before it would become us to put them forward in a condensed and connected shape:—it is only by comparing one with the other, and striking an average between the ostensible coloring of a certain public act, and the confessions or accusations of those who pretend to give its occult significance and the hidden influences at work behind the official curtain,—it is only by an impartial hearing of both sides, where both have been confessedly guilty, that we can arrive at results not calculated to do more injury than good. The malefactor should hear no sound to warn him of the coming danger, until justice is within her sword's reach of his head.

Nevertheless, while avoiding, for the present, any minor details that might embarrass a general argument, it is but justice to ourselves to state that we have already abundant materials to substantiate and justify the strongest language that indignant freemen could employ. By the corruption of our nominating conventions—by the aid of accomplices guarding every rill and sluice-gate of the election, and forcing the popular current through boxes possessed of a magical or transforming influence, so that "snow-flakes" entering white in open day, come out black after nightfall, when examined under candle-light by the Inspectors—by traitors in the ranks of every other party, employed to foment divisions and prevent the combination of an otherwise overwhelming and adverse majority—by the unlawful and secret concentration in one hand of all the municipal patronage, apparently divided between the different heads of departments, but really made over by its ostensible dispensers as the price of their nomination and appointment—by an ever vigilant and omnipresent system of espionage and coercion, interpenetrating the most minute details of our City organization, and as active in securing a partizan constable as in plotting for the seizure of the most splendid federal posts—by the coöperation and connivance of high officials occupying seats designed to be above the reach of any sordid or unworthy influence, and backed *by a drilled and disciplined army of over one* thousand strong, with captains, paymasters, lieutenants and sergeants—an army in which every private is again the captain of a squad of minor ruffians in his ward or district, whose pursuits are of a nature that allow their uniformed chief to make compensation for political allegiance by a convenient apathy that enables them to pursue their various callings undisturbed,—by these and means still blacker and more infamous, if that be possible, our political liberty has been suppressed, our municipal treasury depleted, and our City made the scoff of all mankind, as the worst governed and most expensive human chaos that ever made pretensions to enlightenment and freedom.

For turning a face of flint against the audacious sophistries which sought to justify and perpetuate this condition of our City under the plea of past political services and party [illegible] our National Executive deserves and has received the thanks of every one not holding some position of the municipal plunder; nor will the [illegible]—not to say denunciations—lately received by Mr. BUCHANAN from the party chiefly disappointed, be likely to influence a regret for the course that has won such general and hearty favor;—and let Mr. SCHELL look closely to it, that the power now tranced in simulated death, be not revived by a friendly agency, and that machinations for another onslaught are not concealed beneath the pomp of a fictitious funeral. The cat, and other animals of the tiger tribe, not unfrequently feign sleep or death to lure nearer the prey that is beyond their spring; the comatose condition of a dangerous man does not, of necessity, imply that he will be less dangerous on awaking; and even Mr. CAGWELL or ELIJAH F. PURDY would admit—if the case were put before either as an abstract proposition—that men in a suspected wood should never halloo, till they are safely out of it.

But the prominence of the Executive must not blind us to the good service rendered by Recorder SMITH, in his last charge to the Grand Jury, and the tacit promise which that document contains of still further and unflinching resistance to the tide of municipal corruption. Entering on his official duties under the avowed and immediate auspices of the Power that must be curbed, if the City is to be saved, the Recorder, since the moment of his awaking to a true perception of the scheme in which he was expected and appointed to take part, has manifested the noblest firmness and integrity—devoting himself to the real duties of his office and the best interests of our City, at heavy personal sacrifice—contesting every illegal usurpation of authority where opposition could avail; and where it could not, withdrawing altogether from any semblance of participation in acts against which all his finer principles and sensibilities revolted. Let us not inquire too rigidly whether he performed his whole duty in the days gone by. We know and are convinced that he at all times acted up to the best conceptions of the right—while the Charge under review is a tacit confession that those earlier conceptions were erroneous. A man of generous and cultured mind does not easily forego the remembrance of a personal obligation, nor will he, for light cause, disrupt all his former associations, and throw the weight of his influence and position against those who were partly instrumental in raising him to office. We must strengthen the Recorder's hands; for he has evinced a noble determination to do his duty, and under present circumstances is the last barrier between the Grand Jury and the prolific source of all our municipal and political corruptions.

The Trinity Church Question.

We receive a great number of communications concerning the Trinity Church controversy which we must decline publishing. We have already devoted as much space to this subject as the claims of other topics will allow. Besides, we regard the bill now pending in the Assembly as foreordained to pass,—and we have no desire to waste words in arguing a foregone conclusion. But our opinions in regard to the measure are unchanged. We consider the enactment of the law in question to be not only a great wrong in itself, but one of most dangerous precedent,—one which, in course of time, no one will more bitterly repent than the parties who are made to assume the responsibility of it. It is no new thing for politicians to *profess* the most radical theories concerning the rights of property and the sacredness of vested interests:—but the most reckless of them all have stopped with professions hitherto, and, when clothed with the responsibility of power, have stood by the landmarks of settled principle and law. The present Legislature, and the majority which is responsible for its action, are apparently destined to the gloomy and dangerous distinction of creating a new precedent in this respect.

The controversy is purely one of law,—and its decision should have been left to the Courts of law. In regard to this point the "Compromise" bill of Senator BROOKS is more objectionable than the original proposal, since it adds new legislation where there was possibly too much already. This will be clear enough from a simple statement of the point at issue.

The Original Charter of 1697 created the *parish* of Trinity Church, provided for a rector of that parish, and declared that its affairs should be managed by *two* Wardens and *twenty* Vestrymen, who were to be elected "by the majority of the votes of the inhabitants of the said parish in communion with the said Church." To the Corporation thus created the various grants now belonging to Trinity Church have been made; and subsequent enactments have from time to time regulated the details of the incorporation without affecting, in any respect, its essential character. In the course of time other Episcopal Churches, not chapels of Trinity nor connected with it in any way, grew up in the City and desired, naturally enough, to share the property and the power which had been conferred upon her. Gradually they began to claim the *right* of sharing it,—upon the plea that it had been conferred, not for the use of the *parish* of Trinity Church exclusively, but for the use of all the Episcopal churches in the City of New-York. And this was the origin,—and this is still the gist,—of the whole controversy.

Every one must see at a glance that it is purely and exclusively a *question of law*; and as such it should have been taken to the Courts of law for settlement. But, instead of proceeding thus, the Legislature in 1814 passed an act defining in effect the original *charter*, and restricting the *enjoyment* and control of this property to the "members or pew-holders of Trinity Church or any of the chapels belonging to the same, and forming part of the same religious corporation." And now, forty-three years after the date of that enactment, persons on behalf of the other Episcopal Churches in the City apply for the *repeal* of this law, in order that they may again urge their claim to a share in the property of Trinity under the original charter of 1697. Against such action very strong arguments have been and might again be justly urged. But it has a show of fairness and of justice in its behalf,—inasmuch as its effect would be simply to remedy the possible error of 1814, and throw back into the Courts of law a question which should never be taken from them.

But the substitute which has passed the Senate is infinitely worse in principle and in effect. It not only repeals the law of 1814 [illegible] good lot, but it then steps in and decides the case; or rather, instead of making any decision of the question of law, or providing for any such decision, in any mode whatever, it makes an arbitrary division of the property between the contending parties,—and then calls itself a compromise! Trinity is to hold half and the other half is to be shared among the rival claimants. This is in utter mockery alike of justice and of law. It not only violates the fundamental principle by which all property is held, but it scouts the idea that there is any such principle in existence. If John Smith or Patrick McGuire were to claim Mr. ASTOR's property, there might be some show of reason why the Legislature should pass a bill enabling him to test the question in Courts of law. But if that body were to enact, as a compromise, that *half* the property in controversy should be summarily handed over to the claimants, its action would probably be condemned by public sentiment as outrageous, and set aside by the Courts as unconstitutional. We apprehend a similar fate for the present bill.

Our Courts of law as yet enjoy the confidence of the public. Corporations and individuals are willing to intrust them with the definition of their rights. But we presume that any one of the respectable gentlemen who are urging the present bill through the Legislature would hesitate to submit to the Honorable ANDY Sheridan and his honorable associates, the naked question, whether the control and enjoyment of *his* property should or should not be shared by the great body of the constituents of these honorable gentlemen.

Austria and Piedmont.

By the last mail from Europe, we were advised that a diplomatic rupture had taken place between Austria and Sardinia. We are only surprised that the event has been delayed so long. The two States, for years, have been animated by the most hostile feelings towards each other. Their relations have been marked by incessant bickerings and jealousies, embittered by the circumstance that the two governments were and are essentially antagonistic; for, while the one is the incarnation of a religious and military despotism, the other is based on the principles of constitutional liberty. Upon Italian soil, Austria is regarded as a Usurper and Despoiler—Sardinia as the champion of the people's liberties. What wonder, then, that they should be disposed to quarrel!

The immediate cause of the present diplomatic rupture is a dispatch from Count BUOL, wherein the freedom with which the Sardinian press discusses Austrian affairs is severely censured. Count CAVOUR replies sharply and effectively, and defends the freedom of the press with dignity and ability. Austria, thereupon, holds the Sardinian Government responsible for the attacks of Sardinian journals, and, imagining that an insult has been offered to his person, FRANCIS JOSEPH withdraws his minister.

There can be no question but that the people of Sardinia will unite on almost any question that involves hostility to Austria. We have seen that in the Legislative Chambers, the millions of francs were promptly voted to place the fortifications of Alessandria in thorough repair. This is a move calculated to rouse the whole of Italy to action. Alessandria is the symbol of a resistance that has been made for centuries to the invasions of the German Emperors. Its history is not merely Piedmontese—it is Italian. Six centuries ago the city was founded as a refuge for the victims of German fury. It became celebrated at the time when the "Lombard League" was formed for the protection of Italy against FREDERICK I. Alessandria is situated near the confluence of the rivers Tanaro and Po. It defends the plains of Piedmont, and is regarded as one of the most extensive fortifications in Europe. It was partly ruined even before the Napoleonic wars, and its restoration was always considered as a too heavy burden for the Sardinian budget. The patriotism of the people, however, will soon discover a method for replenishing the Exchequer, and Alessandria, ere long, will present a formidable front to an Austrian enemy, if one should ever appear before its walls.

The pluck of Sardinia, in the defiant attitude she has assumed, is to be particularly noticed at this juncture, because she has no reason to expect any decided support from her Western Allies. LOUIS NAPOLEON is a doubtful friend, especially in a matter where the liberty of the press is the point at issue. Lord PALMERSTON is not much better, and, of late, he has proved himself but a treacherous supporter of Italian liberty. The great Anglo-French demonstration against Naples has ended in smoke, and by the next steamer we may expect to hear that King BOMBA is once more on friendly terms with France and England. It is strange, but nevertheless true, that Russia is the only European power which takes the part of Sardinia in the present emergency. It is not to be supposed, however, that the Emperor ALEXANDER is moved by any sudden wish to encourage the propagation of liberal principles. A bitter hostility to Austria for her conduct during the war is rather the motive that disposes Russia to sympathize with a liberal rather than a despotic Power.

There are, at present, no indications that the dispute between Austria and Sardinia will extend beyond a diplomatic rupture. If it should, though the latter is by far the weaker of the two, it is impossible to say how formidable she might become if placed at the head of the Italian States, and with the Italian people united under the watchword of "Italy for the Italians."

A Case of Distress.

The Editor and Proprietor of the *Herald* is waging a savage and ferocious war upon the new Secretary of the Navy, because he declines to attach the two vessels, which are going out to lay down the Transatlantic Telegraph, to the *Herald* Establishment! The decrepitude and decay which have overtaken the concern have seriously impaired its ordinary enterprise, and the only way in which it can get news now-a-days is by bullying office-holders into lending it a helping hand. Secretary CASS, having a fellow-feeling for such a venerable piece of decayed mortality as the *Herald*, has become, retails his private conversations with Lord NAPIER,—discloses the contents of his secret foreign dispatches,—and prepares a *compte rendu* every night of his private meditations on affairs in general,—for the benefit of the *Herald*—that is, if any reliance is to be placed upon the assertions and representations of the

[illegible] Sec[retary] ... ought to be made of ... He thinks it quite as much as ... in the affairs of the Navy ... undertaking the herculean ... the Herald with all the ... and enterprise it notoriously ... So he very respectfully declines ... accommodations on the vessels of ... for the Herald's reporters,—whereupon the indignant "historian" of Parker ... him like a pickpocket. Whether ... Toucey's constitution can withstand so formidable a battery of Billingsgate as ... organ has opened upon him remains to be seen.

The Herald must be in his dotage to suppose that so absurd a request as he made to Secretary Toucey could possibly be granted. If reporters for one paper are to be furnished with ... rooms, rations, &c., &c. on board our vessels of war, those of all the other papers must have similar accommodations,—and this is a simple impossibility. Our vessels of war are not adapted to any such service—they have no room for such accommodations. The statement that the British Government acted differently during the Crimean war, is a pure mistake. No reporters were accommodated on board the fleet, either in the Baltic or the Black Sea, and special orders were issued that the correspondents of the *Times* and other London journals should *not* be furnished with rations. The English Press went upon its own hook, in its admirable arrangements for supplying the world with news of the Crimean war. Our Government has always acted on the same principle—and when Bayard Taylor went to Japan, the only way in which he could obtain passage by the Government vessels, was by regularly entering the service.

We shall give our readers full and prompt reports of everything that may occur during the interesting cruise of the *Niagara* and *Mississippi*,—and we shall do it without calling upon the Government for help, or abusing the Secretary of the Navy for not joining the *corps* of Times reporters.

Irish Emigration.—T. D. McGee, Esq., has written a full and able vindication of the projects for Irish Emigration to the West, which were advocated by Father Tracey in his recent lecture at the Tabernacle, and denounced in so startling and extraordinary a manner by Archbishop Hughes. Mr. McGee says that, as he did not consider it proper to enter upon any controversy with his ecclesiastical superior, he should have said nothing upon the subject except in reply to the echoes of the Archbishop's opinions in the *Irish News* and *Irish American*. He handles the editors of these journals with a good deal more severity than ceremony, and sustains the Emigration scheme itself with vigorous and cogent arguments. He finds an absolute necessity for some such movement of relief in the condition of the Irish in our large cities, and in the fact that so long as they remain there neither they nor their children have any prospect of improving their condition.

A Hint.—The Washington *Star* intimates to the "historian" of Parker Vein, the "Editor and Proprietor" of the *Herald*, that "he is throwing away labor in burnishing up the buttons of that old diplomatic coat of his—for if the *Herald* does fought for the next year *last* puff, puff, puff the Administration, he will be no nearer at the end of it than when 'poor Pierce' was in the White House, to the realization of the embassy to France." This is a poor way of encouraging one's friends.

Personal.

The Boston *Journal* contradicts the statement that Rev. Mr. Kalloch intended to leave the ministry. That gentleman will not only resume his pastoral duties, but will insist upon a new trial, feeling confident that the result will be an acquittal. Mr Kalloch is still under bonds of $3,000 to await the decision of the Government in regard to a new trial. It is not customary, in a case occupying so much time, with a majority of the Jury in favor of acquittal, to proceed to a second trial except upon the discovery of additional evidence. The District-Attorney has the power, however, to nol pros. the indictment, or with the consent of the Court, to have it placed on file for future action.

Mrs. James K. Polk has presented to the Tennessee Historical Society a set of curiosities which have been in her possession for some time. Among them are a blue pitcher, used in the Indian Council at Hopewell in 1785, originally the property of Okenastotah, the King of the Cherokees; an Indian pipe presented to President Polk by the head chief of the [illegible], and a piece of oak from the old frigate Constitution.

Hon. David Wilmot, Union candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania, has addressed a note to Gen. Packer, the Democratic candidate, requesting him to name a convenient place to begin the canvass of the State. Should Mr. Packer decline, it is the intention of Judge Wilmot to commence the canvass alone some time in May.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, on Thursday evening, Hon. Edward Everett presented a rare English manuscript, which he had received from Thomas Carlyle, containing memoranda relating to the Franklin family in England, previous to their removal to America.

Rev. Mr. Foster, the popular Chaplain of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, has resigned his office, to take effect the 1st of May, at which time he leaves for Kansas.

Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, accepts an invitation to a public dinner tendered him by prominent citizens of Memphis, irrespective of party.

Obituary.

The late Prof. Tuomey of Alabama, who died March 30, was an active member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He made a geological survey of South Carolina some years ago, and was subsequently appointed State Geologist of Alabama. At the time of his death, he occupied the chair of Geology and Agricultural Chemistry in the University of Alabama. Prof. Tuomey had been engaged with Prof. Holmes in the publication of a work on the Fossils of South Carolina.

The Masonic Concert.

The Grand Concert by Ole Bull, the Mendelssohn Union, &c. &c., for the benefit of the Masonic Board of Relief, will take place at Niblo's this evening. The arrangements for the Concert we are told are complete, and the programme presented gives promise of one of the richest musical treats we have had this season. We hope to see a crowded house.

Staten Island Lighted with Gas.

The works at Townsend's Landing are now completed and 11 miles of pipe laid. The dwellings in Clifton, Stapleton, Tompkinsville, New-Brighton, Factoryville, Elliotville and Port Richmond, were illuminated for the first time on Thursday evening.

Fire in William-street.

About 5½ o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the four-story building No. 71 William-street, and, before extinguished, did about $8,000 damage to the stock and building. It originated on the second floor, (apparently in an ash or rubbish-box,) near the fireplace, and close against the wall. The flames shot quickly upwards to the third floor, but were quenched before they had made further headway. The whole building, from top to bottom, was flooded with water. The second floor is occupied by [illegible], dealer in satinets, cloths, &c., and by M. Oppen, dealer in fancy goods. The greatest damage was done on the third floor, which, with the fourth floor, is in the occupancy of Honinghausen & Livingston, wholesale clothiers.

The stock of Messrs. Sulzer & Heilbronner, the occupants of the first floor, was damaged to an extent estimated at $1,000. They are fully insured in the Mechanics' and Traders', Brooklyn, and other Companies. All the other firms are also insured.

[illegible]
Wrecking on the Long Island Coast.

The business of saving merchandise cargo from a stranded ship upon the Long Island or New Jersey shore, involves greater hardships and exposure than, perhaps, fall to the lot of any other department of ocean service. The work is uniformly intrusted to men of tried experience and ability, who are generally in the permanent employment of the Board of Underwriters, who pay them liberal salaries for their services. They are provided with every facility, such as steamboats, steam-pumps and lighters, while there is any chance for getting the vessel off, and when that is found impracticable, a corps of twenty or thirty hardy riggers and seamen are placed under their command, to strip the vessel, and rescue as much as possible of the cargo from destruction. A brief sketch of the operations in the case of the ship *Irene*, ashore at Moriches, Long Island, will exhibit a fair illustration of this kind of service in mid-Winter.

Intelligence reached the Underwriters on the 24th of January last, that the ship *Irene*, with a valuable assorted cargo, from Liverpool, had stranded on the shore opposite Moriches the day previous. The same day Capt. Israel J. Merritt, the agent of the Underwriters, was dispatched to the wreck to ascertain and report her situation. Long Island, at this time, was heavily covered with snow, drifted in some places to the depth of several feet, blocking up all the roads and covering the fences. A journey over sixty miles in mid-Winter, on Long Island, is no joke for either rider or driver; but floundering through dense snow drifts, sometimes on horseback, sometimes in rickety sleighs, or on foot, adds nothing to one's comfort, with the thermometer at zero. Twenty dollars was not a high charge for a short ride, and sixty dollars was paid by Capt. Merritt before reaching Moriches. Arrived here, a bay three miles wide intervened between the main and the outer beach, which must be crossed upon the ice, now covered deeply with snow and abounding in treacherous air-holes, concealed beneath the drifts. The ship, already deserted by her officers and crew, lay half full of water, two hundred yards from the shore, her rigging and hull encased in the frozen spray, and the beach for miles was filled, eight and ten feet perpendicular, with ice to the edge of the surf.

When the wind is on shore, and blowing but a moderate breeze, there is always too much swell on this beach to make it possible to go off and on with safety in a boat, and a hawser has to be stretched from the bowsprit, or masthead, when the wreck is near enough for that purpose, on which to pass to and from the ship, which is now generally done in the life car. During mild weather, the ship furnishes sufficient shelter for the men, but as soon as a gale of wind comes on, the sea breaks, often, completely over her, making it impossible to remain on board; and, as she is liable to go to pieces in one night, exposed to the fury of such a gale, it is unsafe to trust oneself on board over night. Captain Bowne, another agent of the Board of Underwriters, soon arrived with lighters, men and *steam-pumps*, and continued for five days making ineffectual efforts to get the ship afloat. The attempt was finally abandoned, and the work of discharging the cargo into lighters was begun, and has been continued up to Thursday night last, 31st, when, during a heavy southeast gale, the ship went to pieces, and in the morning not a vestige of her was to be seen.

During these three months, six and seven hours per day was the average time which it was possible to work on board the ship, and that for only about two days out of a week. Notwithstanding, Capt. Merritt and his crew of thirteen men were daily in the habit of crossing the bay from their boarding house, three miles distant, upon the ice, and returning again at night—sometimes going on foot after the ice began to melt, and the water covering it half-leg deep. When the ice became too rotten to render it no longer safe, a boat was taken with them, and hauled behind or pushed before, into which they could escape as the ice gave way beneath them. Notwithstanding this precaution, Capt. M. and his party frequently broke through, and narrowly escaped drowning.

When the ship broke up there were about 800 tons of iron, 160 cases of steel, 3,300 boxes of tin, 300 tons of coal, and about 160 cases of dry goods remaining on board; most of this now lies in the bottom of the ship, the dry goods probably having been mostly broken up. The work of recovering this property will be given to a contractor, at the lowest bid; the rates paid varying from 50 to 75 per cent. of the value of the property recovered, according to circumstances. The party who undertakes the contract will probably have a summer's job before them, and with the ordinary chances of the weather, will earn all they succeed in fishing out of the surf.

AN UNFORTUNATE BARK.

The bark *Fortune*, Capt. Hilton, from Bordeaux, arrived at this port Wednesday, after a boisterous passage of 84 days; having sailed on the 16th of January. Nine days out, the *F.* fell in with the English brig *Donna*, of Newcastle, during a heavy gale from the N. N. W. The *D.* had a signal of distress flying, having lost her Captain and two men overboard; the *F.* could render no assistance on account of the gale, but humanely lay by the vessel for 48 hours, after which the *Donna* bore away for Lisbon. Captain Hilton reports having seen some half dozen different waterlogged and abandoned vessels, and came near being placed in that category himself, having lost many of his spars and sails, and suffered other mishaps. Had nothing but heavy westerly gales the entire passage. On the 5th of April he was off Barnegat, in thick weather, after being fifty days west of the Banks, and driven four times across the gulf stream. The report that he was spoken on the 20th of March was a mistake, as he was at that time more than 1,000 miles from this port.

Letters to Elwood Walter, dated Liverpool, March 25, state that the ship *Melbourne* was got afloat from the Strand at Southport the night previous; and the *Hero* on the morning of that day, was got off from Formoy; the *Hero* had been docked in safety, and the *Melbourne* was at anchor in the river, and was much injured. The ship *Sea* had not yet been got off, but her cargo was being discharged.

The steamer *Vixen*, with a large party of Naval officers and others, was in attendance to accompany the frigate on her way to sea, when it was discovered that they were to be disappointed in that pleasure; they steamed down to the Hook and out over the Bar, returning to the Navy Yard about 6 o'clock P.M.

Railroad Accommodations.

The Third-avenue Railroad Company is building a handsome and spacious dépôt between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, on the east side of the avenue. The rear building is already erected. The shops which occupy its eastern front are separated by a fire-proof wall from the stables and feed-stores. In the basement of this building are the stables, 750 in number, in sets of 14—the number of horses which every driver has to look after. For, though each driver has but six working teams, each has a "seventh-day team" always at hand. Every horse of the establishment has his seventh day for rest,—and hence the supply of what they call "Seventh-Day Horses." The stalls are floored with plank, laid in cement, and slanted so that all water runs directly into a drain between each two sets of stalls, and the Croton washes it into the street drain. On the first-story floor the cars turn to change their direction, and there they are to be housed each night. The upper stories are for storing feed, for conductors' and drivers' rooms, offices, &c. In front of this building is to be erected a large edifice, with a brown-stone front, we believe, for offices, the accommodation of passengers, and all that. It will have halls suitable for public gatherings, which, until the Company needs the room, will be open to the public. In the part erected a wholesome and quite uncommon regard has been paid to ventilation and facilities for keeping the premises clean. The streets on each side (Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets) are being rapidly opened by the Company in connection with the owners of the property lying east, to the river.

The New-York Dispensary.

New-York Dispensary,
Corner White and Centre streets,
Wednesday, April 8, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: In the name of all the Dispensaries of the civilized world, I thank you, for your benevolent effort to rescue these old-fashioned, unobtrusive and much-neglected dispensers of good from the oblivion which has threatened them, as evinced in the enlightened article in your issue of the 6th inst., under the title of "The Police of Pestilence."

As the article in question seems to have been prompted by a perusal of the report of this Institution, I beg leave to offer a word in its particular behalf. During the forty years, for which period the New-York Dispensary was the only institution of the kind in the City, the residences of nearly all the wealthy inhabitants were within the district benefited by its labors; these have been gradually superseded by stores, and the movement up town has lately become so general, that your appeal to all benevolent citizens to "assist the Dispensary of their particular District," if literally responded to, would leave us, in great measure, to the tender mercies of the millionaires of the Five Points and the wharves. By making a suggestion to this effect, you will greatly oblige

Yours, very respectfully,
D. COLDEN MURRAY, Treasurer,
No. [illegible] South street.

State Arsenals—Proposed Sale of the Arsenal Property at [illegible].

A bill "To authorize the sale of the State Arsenals in New-York and Albany, to provide for the purchase of the New-York Arsenal property in New-York, by the City of New-York, and for the appropriation of the proceeds of such sales," has already passed the Assembly and is pending in the Senate. It provides for the sale at auction of the State Arsenal and grounds, on the west side of Fifth-avenue between Sixty-third and Sixty-fifth streets, and limits the price to $350,000; the Commissioners of the Land Office to conduct the sale. The Mayor and Common Council, or the Commissioners of the Central Park, may purchase the same, if they so elect, at any time, not less, however, than ten days before the designated day of sale, at a price agreed on between them and the Land Commissioners; and to make such purchase, the City is authorized to issue bonds for the amount. Out of the proceeds of this sale various sums are appropriated for the erection or repairs of arsenals and armories in different parts of the State, viz.:

For the purchase of the United States Arsenal at Rome, and the improvement of the same, so as to render it suitable for the purposes of a State Arsenal, the sum of $17,000.

For the erection and completion of an arsenal in the city of Brooklyn, and for the purchase of the land therefor, $40,000.

For the improvement of the State arsenal at Albany, so as to render the same fit for the purposes of a State arsenal, the sum of $25,000.

For the erection and completion of a new State arsenal, and the purchase of the land thereof, in the city of Buffalo, the sum of $45,000.

For the erection and completion of an arsenal in the City of New-York, and the purchase of the land therefor, the sum of $150,000.

For the erection and completion of a new State arsenal in the village of Corning, $14,000.

For the erection and completion of an armory in the city of Rochester, $5,000.

For the erection and completion of an armory in the city of Utica, $8,000.

For the erection and completion of an armory in the city of Syracuse, $8,000.

For the erection and completion of an armory in the city of Troy, $5,000.

For the erection and completion of an armory in the city of Auburn, $8,000.

For the erection and completion of an armory in the city of Oswego, $8,000.

For the erection and completion of an armory in the village of Ballston Spa, $5,000.

For the purchase of a stone fort at Schoharie, $8,000.

A bill substantially like this, except that the minimum sale price fixed was $250,000, was introduced in the Legislature last year, but was not acted upon. The Commissary-General, J. H. Hobart Ward, has again pressed the subject on the attention of the Legislature, during the current session, and with good prospects of success. The proposed sale of the present Arsenal property at Sixty-third-street, seems to meet with favor from those most interested in military affairs.

The Seventh Regiment.

The citizens of Pokeepsie have tendered an invitation to the Seventh Regiment National Guards, to select that place for their encampment the coming Summer. The Common Council have appointed a Committee to confer with a Committee of citizens in making the preliminary arrangements.

Incipient Repentance.

From Boston Post. (New-York Correspondence) of Friday.

The Daily Times continues to flagellate the *Herald* without mercy. Who will say after this that when people get old and hardened in sin chastisement does them no good? The case of Bennett will stand forth to posterity as a memorable proof of the fallaciousness of such a theory; for he gives evidence of a disposition to mend his ways just in proportion as he is scourged and lacerated by Mr. Raymond. For my own part I have no pleasure in seeing poor Bennett writhe in this manner; yet when I see that it does him so much good I think the operation should be continued until there is an entire reformation. Judging from the effects of recent castigations there is reason to hope that if he got about two whippings a week, regularly, until Christmas next—such as no one can administer more tellingly than Raymond—since no one understands his case so well—he would be able to begin the new year an altered man.

News got up to be Read but not to be Believed.—The *Herald's* authority for its reports of private conversation must be spirits. How else can it tell what General Cass and Lord Napier say when closeted alone? It tells us their conversation with as much precision as if it was taken down in short hand, and then the next day informs that Cass and Napier are terribly chagrined and mortified at the publication of their *private conversation*! Every sensible reader knows, of course, that all this stuff is made up in the *Herald* office; but then there are thousands who never stop to think and ask themselves how the *Herald* reporters [illegible] what Gen. Cass thinks, or what Lord Napier thinks, or [illegible] private conversations [illegible]. The *Herald* frequently publishes the discussions in Cabinet meetings, and a large portion of its superficial readers, no doubt, believe them without ever for once thinking that if they were true, the *Herald* could by no possible means know anything about them.

When the *Herald* was first issued, some time in 1835, it published what it pretended took place between two persons in a private room, and of a nature that the parties themselves would be the last in the world to disclose. One of Bennett's friends, who occupied the same office with him, and who supposed that he was endeavoring to build up a respectable and reliable newspaper, called his attention to the article at once, and said:

"Bennett, how came you to let such a thing as that get into your paper?"

"That—Why, what is the matter o' that?" asked Bennett.

"Matter!" said the friend, "why, it is not true, it can't be true, and if it were, you could not know it; anybody can see that it is a lie; no one will believe it."

"I don't care a d—n whether it is true or not," was the old Scotchman's reply, "I print a paper to be read, not to be believed."

The friend was a man of the "olden time," and accustomed to believe what he read. He was so "shocked at Bennett's shameless dishonesty," as he termed it, that he would never after have anything to do with him. If the readers of the *Herald* will, when reading its Washington news, bear in mind Bennett's declaration that he "*prints a paper to read and not to be believed*," they will be enabled to account for a great deal of its mysterious and singular reports of private conversations that never took place.—*Day Book.*

Our Relations with China—Report of the Boston Board of Trade.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Boston, Monday, April 6, 1857.

James M. Beebe, Esq., President of the Board of Trade, Boston:

Dear Sir: Your committee report the result of their interviews with the Government regarding Chinese affairs. The Secretary of State furnished all necessary information to them, and so far as can be judged from the various conferences with the State Department and others, it is evident that our Government *will not engage in active coöperation with the warlike demonstration of the European governments against China, but they seem ready to coöperate in any moral and peaceable measures to amend the treaties with China, and to terminate the existing hostilities.*

The Government has determined to send out a new Commissioner or Minister, and to increase our naval force on the coast of China, and appears to be fully alive to the necessity of sending as Commissioner a man fully competent in all respects to meet the difficulties which may arise out of the delicate relations which must exist between the European powers and ourselves, as well as with the Chinese, so long as the hostile demonstrations may be continued, in order that we may exercise the influence which we ought to have in the matter without being involved in the war.

We are, with great respect,
Your obedient servants,
(Signed) WM. APPLETON,
R. B. FORBES.

Remarkable Cold Weather—Almost Total Destruction of Fruit.—The rain, sleet, hail and snow, of Sunday, was followed that night by excessively cold weather for the season, the thermometer in Powee Valley, and other points in the country, having, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, fallen to only 18° above zero—a degree of cold frequently not reached during entire Winters in this latitude. Experienced fruit-growers, with whom we have conversed, express the opinion that all the peaches, pears, cherries, apricots, nectarines, and the early apples have been killed. The cold seems to have been general, and there is no doubt of an almost entire loss of the fruit crop in Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio.—*Louisville Courier.*

Warning to "Fast" Young Men.—John Miller, aged twenty-eight years, died at Indianapolis on last Friday night. The *Journal* gives a brief history of his sad case. He was born in Dayton, Ohio—was left an orphan with a large estate, and to his own guidance—became a "fast young man," and rapidly spent a fortune which was counted by tens of thousands. He kept a circle of dashing young fellows about him until his money was gone, who then deserted and left him. He sought Indianapolis for a home, and there, in some menial capacity, lived for a time, and died in a strange garret, friendless and alone.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, April 11:

I.—ELEANOR HAZLETON; or, The Hope of Woman. By Caroline Chesebro'. Part Second. Chapters XVII, XVIII, and XIX.

II.—THE AMERICAN OPERATIONS IN CHINA—Letter from our Special Correspondent.

III.—NICARAGUA—Our Special Correspondence.

IV.—BRITISH POLITICS AND NEWS—From our London Correspondent.

V.—PARIS GOSSIP—Letter from our Correspondent.

VI.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Final Settlement of the Danish Sound Tolls—Kansas Prospects—The War in Circassia—The Chinese Question—Virginia Frightened—Counterfeiting Bank Notes—An Election Contract.

VII.—SUMMARIES OF THE NEWS OF THE WEEK—Foreign, Domestic, City and Commercial.

VIII.—EMIGRATION TO VIRGINIA.

IX.—WASHINGTON MATTERS.

X.—PERSONAL ITEMS.

XI.—OBITUARY NOTICES.

XII.—RATES OF POSTAGE TO FRANCE.

XIII.—A MAN IN THE RAPIDS OF NIAGARA—A Thrilling Scene.

XIV.—TERRIBLE MURDERS.

XV.—THE WASHINGTON EPIDEMIC.

XVI.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—How Much Land Shall we Buy?—Testing the Chinese Sugar Cane—Potato Culture—Bones for Fruit Trees—Agricultural Items—The Maple-Sugar Crop—Full Reports of the Markets.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by *Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:*

One Copy, one year, for $2
Five Copies, one year, for 8
Twenty-Five Copies, one year, for 30

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address*. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person, who may send us Ten or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the Weekly Times is:
To Canada, payable in advance ...... 26 cents a year.
Within the State ...... 26 cents a year.
Within the United States ...... 26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two Copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All orders must be addressed to the Publishers of the Weekly Times, No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A CARD.—AT A MEETING OF THE EMPLOYES of the Hat Manufactory of J. H. PRENTICE & CO., convened at the Lecture-room of the Manufactory, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, April 8, W. W. Tufts was chosen Chairman, and B. W. Palmer, Secretary. The Chairman having stated the objects of the meeting, the following resolutions were read and adopted:

Whereas, Our employers, J. H. Prentice & Co., have, at their own expense, generously and spontaneously provided a course of scientific lectures, with a view solely to our amusement and instruction, and have also provided a large and valuable Library, together with several large and well-lighted Reading-rooms, which they have bountifully supplied with the newspapers issued in various parts of the country; and

Whereas, The general and free diffusion of useful knowledge is eminently calculated to elevate, refine, and strengthen the individual, as well as the nation, to foster a love for republican institutions, and to dissipate the errors of superstition; and

Whereas, These lectures have been delivered by a gentleman whose scientific attainments have given him a wide-spread reputation, and have been elaborately and clearly illustrated by beautiful and interesting experiments, introduced with the aid of the lecturer's skillful assistant; therefore

Resolved, That this series of lectures has been to us a source of much gratification and instruction, and has placed those who have been permitted to attend them under many obligations to the firm of J. H. Prentice & Co., who have lent both their presence and their energies to render them successful.

Resolved, That we appreciate the learning, skill, and perspicuity which have been displayed by Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, while performing the difficult task of delivering a course of scientific lectures before a miscellaneous audience.

Resolved, That we appreciate the valuable services of the lecturer's assistant, Dr. Budd.

Resolved, That to Mr. Henry Moltke, one of the firm, are we indebted for the introduction of music after the lectures, and the arrangement and successful prosecution of a musical *soirée*, during the past Winter. Also are we under many obligations to Mr. D. D. Griswold, who has lent an additional charm to the evenings' entertainments, by his beautiful and happily-executed songs.

SIX REASONS WHY EVERYBODY USES LYON'S KATHAIRON.

1st. It is the Cheapest preparation for the hair ever made.
2d. It is pronounced by all to be the Most Beneficial.
3d. It is the most Agreeable to use.
4th. It is the Cleanest and most Carefully Prepared.
5th. It is the most Highly Perfumed.
6th. It is the only article that never fails to give Entire Satisfaction.

The immense sale of the KATHAIRON—nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year—attests its excellence and universal popularity. Sold by all dealers, everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

GRANITE HALL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE. The latest styles of Gentlemen's Clothing can be obtained at the rooms of E. DEGROOT, No. 142 Fulton-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st. His Spring goods are unequaled in fashionable cut and elegance. Also a large and splendid stock of Vestings, Cloths and Cassimeres, which will be made up at the shortest notice.

HATS.—WARNOCK & CO., IN THEIR NEW store, St. Nicholas Hotel, are taking the fashionables all by surprise. Their gentlemen's dress hat is the gem of the season, and their assortment of French and American felt hats are complete and beautiful.

A WHITE DINNER SET
Containing 154 pieces for $16, usual price $25. A white tea set, 53 pieces, for $4 50, usual price, $7. A white toilet set for $1, usual price, $2. One dozen cut glass goblets, $1 75, usual price, $3. A pair of cut-glass decanters for $3 50, usual price, $4 50. A dozen of colored Bohemian glass finger bowls for $1 50, usual price, $3. All to be had at the great closing-out sale of
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
at their old and original stand,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
between Houston and Bleecker-sts.
See our list of prices for other things in the dry goods column of this paper.

A SILVER-PLATED TEA KETTLE
For $11, usual price $19; a silver-plated caster, with six cut glass bottles, for $4 75, usual price $7 50; a silver-plated tea set, six pieces, for $20, usual price $30; all to be had at the great closing out sale of DAILEY & CO.,
at their old and original stand,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
between Houston and Bleecker sts.

THE ONLY PLACE
To buy China, Glass, Gas-fixtures, and plated Ware, is at DAILEY & CO.'S Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. They are selling off their entire stock, by all odds the largest in America, without regard to cost. Give them a call. See their list of prices in the dry goods column of this paper.

WILL KEEP ICE
Fourteen hours in the hottest weather. Our silver-plated patent Ice Pitcher has been tested and the above result proven. One hundred of them for sale at cost.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.
Original and old-established stand, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

TO CONSUMERS OF LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
In order to avoid the great variety of counterfeits, consumers will please observe that the genuine Sauce has the name of Lea & Perrins impressed upon the patent metallic capsule, or patent glass stopper, as well as on the labels and wrappers of each bottle.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
No. 405 Broadway, sole agents for United States.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, &C.
A very large and very rich assortment of
NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
NOW SELLING AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
at ARTHUR DONNELLY'S,
No. 98 Bowery.

AN IMPERIAL VELVET CARPET!
An exquisite Medallion, or
An elegant Tapestry or Brussels,
At an astonishingly low price,
At HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
Of the late firm
Peterson & Humphrey,
Will continue the CARPET BUSINESS at No. 70 Canal-st., in the firm of F. A. PETERSON & CO.

QUICK SALES! SHORT PROFITS!
Examine the beautiful Spring stock of
Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets,
Velvet, Brussels and Venetian Hall and Stair Carpets, &c.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
Floor Oil-cloths,
Marbles, Tiles, Frescoes, &c.
Gowqua and Coco Mattings, &c.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, [illegible] ... prices. [illegible]
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.

[illegible] CLOTHING.
[illegible] exposed, and ready for sale [illegible] assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS, [illegible] English and French BUSINESS COATS, DRESS and FROCK COATS, &c. Also, very choice and confined styles of CASSIMERE PANTALOONS, FANCY and PLAIN VESTS. Our CUSTOM ROOM is stocked with our LATE IMPORTATIONS OF NEW GOODS, many of which can be found nowhere else. This department, headed by Mr. LYMAN DERBY, is in a position to offer great attractions in the way of stylish garments and goods. Prompt attention given to all orders.
D. DEVLIN & CO.
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 *Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st.*, have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. Window Shades.—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer those goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

CLOTHING.—CORNER JOHN AND NASSAU-STS.—N. R. COLLINS & CO. wish to call attention to their well selected stock of Spring styles, embracing every variety of gentlemen's clothing, Raglans, Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., all of which are made in the very best manner, and will be sold at the very lowest price for cash. Call and see our stock.
N. R. COLLINS & CO.,
Corner John and Nassau sts.

CLOTHING.—CORNER JOHN AND NASSAU-STS.—N. R. COLLINS & CO., wish to call attention to their well selected stock of spring styles, embracing every variety of gentlemen's clothing, Raglans, Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., all of which are made in the very best manner, and will be sold at the very lowest price for cash. Call and see our stock.
N. R. COLLINS & CO.,
Corner John and Nassau sts.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—GREAT BARGAINS.—Owing to alterations to be made in the piano-rooms at No. 333 Broadway, the large stock of pianos and melodeons will be sold during this and next week, at lower prices than ever before offered in this City. Pianos and melodeons to rent. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF CORNS AND BUNIONS.—Dr. J. LITTLEFIELD'S Shields and Plasters are recommended by those who use them as being the best remedy ever offered for these painful affections. For sale at his office No. 500 Broadway, up stairs, and at the principal druggists throughout the City.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

RICH PAPER HANGINGS FOR THE RETAIL trade—all new styles of recent importations. Work done in the most artistic manner, by
THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

PAPER-HANGINGS AT WHOLESALE OF OUR own manufacture and importation, of every desirable style, for sale to the trade, at the lowest cash prices, by
THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Van Seyck—Van Amburgh.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 8, by Rev. A. A. Wood, Wm. H. Van Seyck, of Valatie, N. Y., to Josephine, only daughter of Wm. R. Van Amburgh, of this City.

Nicholson—Van Hoesen.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 8, at Friends' Meeting house in Orchard-st., Richard Lindsey Nicholson of Philadelphia, to Hannah, daughter of the late Edward Van Hoesen, of this City.

Everingham—Richardson.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, April 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by His Honor the Mayor of that city, Mr. William T. Everingham, of Osage, Iowa, to Miss Mary W., daughter of Capt. Edward Richardson.

Towne—Pietch.—On Thursday, April 9, by Rev. Benjamin Evans, Oscar M. Towne to Mary Georgianna, only daughter of the late Philip Pietch.

DIED.

Marshall.—In this City, on Friday morning, April 10, of consumption, George Marshall, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother, Henry Marshall, and of his brother-in-law, Thos. Raywood, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, corner of Spring and Mulberry sts.

Halstead.—In this City, on Thursday, April 9, after a lingering illness, Jane, wife of Pearson Halstead, in the 79th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of her sons, Pearson S., and James S. Halsted, and of her sons-in-law, Thomas Jeremiah and Quinby Kipp, are requested to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 161 Eldridge-st., on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M., without further notice. Her remains will be removed to the Tarrytown Cemetery on Monday morning with the 11 o'clock train.

Post.—On Friday, April 10, suddenly, Allie T., wife of Franklin C. Post, of Jersey City, aged 26 years, 7 months and 11 days.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of G. C. Hathorn, Jr., No. 67 West 25th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, 12th inst., without further invitation.

Steele.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, April 10, Grace, youngest daughter of Wm. and Sarah Steele, aged 5 years, 1 month and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her parents, No. 34 Willoughby-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

Morehead.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, April 8, at No. 130 North 3d-st., William Morehead, aged 45 years.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

Sammis.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday, April 9, Clara C., daughter of Stephen H. and Julia A. Sammis, aged 15 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Sunday, 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church, corner of South 3d and 5th sts.

Keyes.—In [illegible], on Thursday morning, April 9, Clarence, son of [illegible] and Mary Louise Keyes, aged 2 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of J. R. Keyes, Franklin-av., between Park and Myrtle avs.

☞ California papers please copy.

LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.
CAUTION TO DEALERS.
AS THE PROPRIETORS ARE IN POSSESSION of the names of houses selling a counterfeit of the above, being a close imitation of their label, with the signature of Robt. Low & Son, but a very inferior soap, having no qualities either for washing or perfume like the genuine, they are proceeding with actions, through their Attorney, against every house so offending.
Low's Soaps can be obtained, genuine, of
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane.

FISH! FISH! FISH! FISH! FISH!
EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO., NO. 136 GREENWICH-st., have a large stock of the finest kinds of MACKEREL, in kitts, quarters, halves and barrels; CODFISH, in boxes, tierces, and hogsheads; CHEESE, BUTTER, LARD, PORK, BEEF, &c. Country Produce sold on commission.

PETER K. DEYO'S
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
NO. 7 APPLETON'S BUILDING,
NO. 348 BROADWAY.
Reference—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

SAMUEL CAMPBELL,
APOTHECARY & CHEMIST,
(Formerly with Rushton, Clark & Co.,)
S. W. corner 8th-av. and 20th-st.
Pure medicines at all hours.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—The Editor of the Boston Post says: "We have not, until recently, been acquainted experimentally with the true value of WISTAR'S BALSAM. From this truly valuable preparation we have received a present benefit, having recently used it in a case of severe cold and cough with entire success, and most cheerfully recommend it to those alike afflicted. It is a scientific preparation and worthy of confidence."
Dr. Bradford Knapp of Crown Point, N. Y., in a letter dated Aug. 1, says:
"In the course of my practice in this vicinity, I have tested the good qualities of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY in Pulmonary complaints, and I now wish to procure a supply of the medicine."
None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.—ARTIFICIAL eyes of all colors and sizes made at a day's notice, under my own inspection, to fit each particular case, far superior to the imported in durability and naturalness. Artificial eyes require the nicest judgment in selection and adjustment to the sensitive orbit, and are not common articles of merchandise, to be sold or inserted by the inexperienced. I devote my attention, as heretofore for the past twenty years, to the treatment of all diseases of the eye and ear, from 9 to 4 o'clock daily, at No. 502 Broadway.
JAMES W. POWELL, M. D., Oculist, Aurist, &c.

DR. FEUCHTWANGER'S NEW FLAVORINGS for every liquor, to be produced at a moment's notice. One gallon to fifty gallons of spirits, cognac brandy, Holland and English gin, Jamaica and St. Croix rum, Bourbon and Monongahela, Irish and Scotch whisky, apple, peach, cherry, and raspberry brandy, best and cheapest imported cognac oil. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

SUPERIOR TREES.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, near New-York, state that their new descriptive catalogue of Fruit Trees, &c. can be obtained gratis at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway. The trees are of large size, suitable for prompt bearing and ornament. The evergreens are large and the prices much reduced. The trees will be sent to any place designated. Priced catalogues will be sent per mail.

OPTHALMIC SURGERY.—PROFESSOR CARNOCHAN will deliver his first Lecture (of a series) on the Surgical Operations performed on the Eye, at the New-York Medical College, 13th-st., at 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, April 13.

RARE CHANCE.—A COMPLETE BOUND FILE of N. Y. *Daily Times* for 1856, a complete record of the last political campaign, for sale. Price $10. Address [illegible], Subscription desk, this office.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, per steamer ARAGO, will close at this office on SATURDAY, April 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

[illegible]
READY
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
THE FAVORITE,
THE FAVORITE,
THE FAVORITE,
THE FAVORITE,
THE NEW-YORK LEADER,
CALLED
BY
EVERYBODY
IN
TOWN
AND
COUNTRY
THE BEST WEEKLY PAPER IN THE UNION.
THE NEW-YORK LEADER
Employs the Best Writers, Gives the Best [illegible],
Uses the Best Paper, Prints it in the Best Style,
Looks the Best, Is the Best,
Sells the Best
OF
ANY NEWSPAPER OF THE DAY.
THE
GREAT
STORY,
"INSANITY OF RICH MEN'S DAUGHTERS,"
Is just commenced
IN
THE NEW-YORK LEADER.
THE
GREAT
STORY,
"OUR BOARDING-HOUSE,"
Is just commenced
IN
THE NEW-YORK LEADER.
Those
ELEGANT COMPILATIONS,
Comprising
"THE TRIBUNAL OF MORTALITY,"
Are only to be found
IN
THE NEW-YORK LEADER.
The
"POLICE RECORDER,"
The best
SUCCESSION OF POLICE SKETCHES EVER ISSUED,
Is to be found every week
IN
THE NEW-YORK LEADER.
Besides,
Choice Editorials,
Current News,
Fire Matters,
Fun and Humor,
And everything
Necessary to make
THE BEST WEEKLY PAPER IN THE UNION.
READY THIS AFTERNOON,
At the usual hour,
AND
FOR SALE BY NEWS AGENTS AND NEWSBOYS,
IN
CITY AND COUNTRY.
Price Four Cents.
By Mail, $1 50 per year.
WELSH & CO., Publishers,
No. 15 [illegible].

Only 12½ cents.
WILL BE PUBLISHED, APRIL 15,
MAY NUMBER
of the
YOUNG PEOPLE'S ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE.
IT WILL BE
A
Tip
Top
Number.
"We depart
from our usual
rule of not noticing
serials, to bestow a few words of [illegible] commendation on this pretty little publication.
The articles are well written, and are
just what [illegible] to publish [illegible] of this [illegible] being [illegible] they [illegible] elaborate in style, nor yet written
down below the level of children's
comprehension—an error but too common
now-a-days. The Magazine is beautifully illustrated,
and will, no doubt,
find favor with a
large class of
juvenile
readers."
[From the New-York Herald.]
From the Day Book.
This Magazine is certainly, in typography and illustrations, one of the most elegant periodicals ever issued in this country. The editor is evidently a practiced writer for children, and presents a rare combination of [illegible] ease and grace in his style.
From the Times.
It is seldom that you find such a collection of [illegible] things gotten together so appropriately.
12½ cents a Number.
Or $1 50 per annum, and a [illegible] Picture, [illegible] printed in Oil Colors, expressly for the subscribers [illegible] Specimen Number sent [illegible]
Liberal arrangements made with [illegible] Agents and Postmasters, for circulating [illegible]
BROWN, LOOMIS & CO., Publishers, No. 36 [illegible]
Wholesale Agents—DEXTER & BRO., and ROSS & TOUSEY, New-York.
Send in your orders in time.

C
o
a
t
s,
Coats,
Coats,
Coats, Coats,
Coats, Coats, Coats,
Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats,
Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats,
Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats,
Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats,
at at at at at at at at at at
EVANS' EVANS' EVANS' EVANS'
Extensive Extensive Extensive Extensive
Clothing Warehouse, Clothing Warehouse,
66 and 68—66 and 68—66 and 68—66 and 68
Fulton-st., Fulton-st., Fulton-st., Fulton-st.,
between Gold and Cliff, between Gold and Cliff.
The amount of
CHEAP AND FINE
BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS,
CHEAP AND FINE
CASSIMERE BUSINESS COATS,
Contained in this extensive establishment, is immense. Not one in a hundred fails to be fitted and suited in every respect; for as regards price, EVANS defies [illegible] the city of New-York.
For instance:
The finest custom-made Dress Frock ...... $14 to $20
Super. Blk. and Fancy Cloth Frock Coats ...... [illegible]
Handsome Black Cloth Raglans, well made and trimmed ...... [illegible]
Over 5,000 Cassimere Business Coats ...... [illegible] to 10
Spring Raglans ...... 5 to 15
Elegant Blue Cloth Dress Coats ...... [illegible]
Rich Moire Antique Vests, (new style) ...... [illegible]
Fancy Cassimere Pants ...... [illegible]
&c. &c. &c. &c.

WIGS! HAIR-DYE!! WIGS!!!
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous dye. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

TO THE AFFLICTED.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
This potent yet purely vegetable [illegible] is now acknowledged the only reliable curative for all diseases flowing from great impurity of the blood.
Rheumatism in its most painful forms and of twenty-five years' duration, is entirely eradicated from the system.
Scrofula and king's evil readily yield to its powerful yet mild influence, and such is its magical operation in these cases, that there is seldom scarcely a scar left of the most frightful ulcers to mar the appearance of the patient.
In old ulcers, fever sores, mercurial diseases, it cures in an incredibly short period, removing every particle of impurity from the blood.
In eruptive diseases, such as erysipelas, salt rheum, pimples, blotches on the face, or the worst cases of humors of the blood, it cannot fail, if taken according to the directions.
In diseases of the liver, kidneys, spleen, debility, incipient consumption, &c., the LIFE BALSAM can be relied on as the most safe and sure remedy ever known.
The certificates put up with each bottle are not from persons 1,000 miles distant, or having no [illegible] as is the case with most of the advertised [illegible], but from well-known citizens of New-York [illegible] are such as to challenge [illegible]. [illegible] directions accompany each bottle. 75 cents per bottle—[illegible] for $4. Principal depot, No. 246 Grand-st. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st. Sold by Druggists generally.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]
A GRAND CONCERT
[illegible] MASONIC BOARD OF RELIEF,
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, April 11.
[illegible]
MISS VICTORINE GILLER,
SIGNOR GIANONI,
SIGNOR GASPARONI,
THE NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION.
Miss C. A. Dingley, Miss Mary E. Hawley, [illegible] Miss Maria Leach, [illegible] Mr. G. Washbourne Morgan.
A Grand Orchestra from members of the
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
[illegible] Mr. G. Washbourne Morgan [illegible]

PROGRAMME.
PART FIRST.
1. Overture—Oberon .... Weber
ORCHESTRA.
2. Aria—[illegible] From the opera of "Lucrezia Borgia," .... Donizetti
SIGNOR GASPARONI.
3. Concerto in A: [illegible] .... Ole Bull
OLE BULL.
4. [illegible] of the opera "Loreley," .... Mendelssohn
NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION.
SOLOS BY MISS C. A. DINGLEY.
5. Song—"The Wanderer," .... Schubert
MISS MARY E. HAWLEY.
6. Introduction and Variations—"Hope told a flattering tale," .... Paganini
OLE BULL.
PART SECOND.
1. Overture, "Zauberflöte" .... Mozart
ORCHESTRA.
2. Aria. [illegible] From the Opera "Due Foscari," .... Verdi
MISS VICTORINE GILLER.
3. Aria. [illegible] From the Opera "Due Foscari," .... Verdi
SIGNOR GIANONI.
4. Selections from "Athalie," .... Mendelssohn
NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION.
SOLOS BY MISS CLARA M. BRINCKERHOFF, MISS HATTIE ANDEM, AND MISS MARIA LEACH.
1. Trio and Chorus. "Promised Joys."
2. Grand March of the Priests. (Orchestra.)
3. Grand Chorus. "Heaven and the Earth display."
4. [illegible] .... OLE BULL.
OLE BULL.

SCHMEISSER'S GRAND CONCERT,
AT NIBLO'S SALOON,
EASTER MONDAY EVENING,
April 13, 1857.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
SIG. MORELLI.
1. Romance .... Donizetti
Mr. and Mrs. SCHMEISSER.
2. [illegible] March—arranged and composed for two pianos, by .... Schmeisser
MAD. CORA DE WILHORST.
3. Cavatina—Beatrice di Tenda .... Bellini
MR. SCHMEISSER.
4. La Fuite des Amants—Poem musical by .... Schmeisser
[illegible] (the Storm on the Sea—Prayer—Happy Voyage.)
Fuyons amants, fuyons ! De vos pas que le bruit
N'aille interrompre seul le repos de la nuit.
Hâtez vous, hâtez vous ! Un esquif au rivage
[illegible] —ne perdez point courage !
Partez, et plein d'espoir. Si l'océan mugit,
Si la tempête éclate et si le vent rugit,
[illegible] votre âme à la prière
[illegible] L'auteur de tout mystère
[illegible] toujours même at port
[illegible] et son cœur et son sort !
Mad. CORA DE WILHORST and Sig. MORELLI.
5. Duo—"Elisir d'Amore" .... Donizetti
PART II.
Sig. MORELLI.
1. Largo al factotum—Barbiere .... Rossini
Mr. and Mrs. SCHMEISSER.
2. [illegible] of the March from "I Puritani," for two pianos .... Schmeisser
MAD. CORA DE WILHORST.
3. [illegible]—Macbeth .... Verdi
MR. SCHMEISSER.
4. Grand Sonata .... Schmeisser
1. Allegro Molto.
2. Scherzo.
3. Rondo—Allegro.
Mad. CORA DE WILHORST and Sig. MORELLI.
5. Duo—Rigoletto .... Verdi
MR. SCHMEISSER.
6. [illegible]—Extemporized on airs to be selected by the audience.
Sig. MANZOCCHI .... Conductor.
Tickets .... One Dollar
Doors open at 7; Concert at 8 o'clock. Tickets and reserved seats may be obtained at C. BREUSING'S, No. [illegible] Broadway; W. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway.
No extra charge for reserved seats.
[illegible] taken to give ample room to [illegible] and to avoid heat or draft in the Saloon this [illegible].
[illegible] Pianos to be used are from the celebrated [illegible] "Erard," Paris. New-York depôt, C. [illegible] Broadway.
[illegible] It may be interesting to musicians to know that all the four parts of Mr. Schmeisser's Sonata are composed in one key, and on one original theme.
THE MANAGEMENT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
[illegible] with reserved seats $1 50
[illegible] without reserved seats 1 00
[illegible] circle (entrance in Crosby-st.) 50
[illegible] .... $10 to $20
MONDAY, April 13, 1857.
[illegible] Opera in three acts,
LA TRAVIATA.
Madame MARETTA GAZZANIGA,
Miss SUSAN PYNE,
Signor BRIGNOLI,
Signor AMODIO, and
Signor COLETTI,
In the principal rôles.
Musical Director and Conductor,
MAX MARETZEK.
The doors on Crosby-st. will be opened after the Opera for the accommodation of those desirous of avoiding the crowd and confusion on Broadway.
The parquet, balcony and first circle have been renumbered, giving nearly double the space previously allotted to each seat. Seats for the season of
FIFTEEN REPRESENTATIONS
may be secured at the Box Office on and after THURSDAY, 9th inst., from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Regular Opera Nights,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
Season Subscription $30

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½.
Tickets .... 50 cents.
SATURDAY EVENING, April 11, 1857.
FOUR GRAND ENTERTAINMENTS.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
Antoine .... in .... 3 comic characters.
Jerome .... in .... 3 characters.
Mlle. THERESA ROBERT. LEON ESPINOSA.
Mme. MARZETTI. Mlle. LINA WINDEL.
Young AMERICA. Young HENGLER.
The comic pantomime of
THE MILLINERS.
Antoine .... as .... Simon.
Ballet divertissement of
FLORA AND ZEPHYR.
Flora .... Mlle. Robert | Zephyr .... Mme. Marzetti
Tableau Vivants.
THE ITALIAN BRIGANDS.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
SPECIAL NOTICE—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Monday, April 13, the doors will open at 7; performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

BURTON'S THEATRE.
The Public is respectfully informed that the
PYNE AND HARRISON COMPANY
will give
SIX FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
(Prior to their departure for Europe by the Persia, April 29,) at the above popular establishment, on
Tuesday .... 14th | Tuesday 21st
Thursday .... 16th | Thursday 23d
Saturday .... 18th | Saturday 25th
[illegible] positively their last appearance in New-York, commencing on
TUESDAY, April 14,
with Auber's favorite opera of
THE CROWN DIAMONDS.
Don Henrique .... Mr. W. Harrison
Rebolledo (his first appearance this season), Mr. S. Leach
Count Campo Mayor .... Mr. Horncastle
Diana .... Miss Susan Pyne
and
Catarina .... Miss Louisa Pyne
In which character she will, by particular request, introduce the celebrated echo song of
THE SKYLARK.
No Opera will be repeated.
Notwithstanding the increased expenses the prices of admission will remain as at present.
Box Book open daily.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
SATURDAY—Last night of the Comedy of
A WINTER'S TALE.
Mr. J. W. Wallack's last night but one,
Mr. Burton as Autolycus.
All the unsurpassed dramatic effects and wonderful scenery and costumes.
Strangers in the City should not lose this opportunity of witnessing the greatest spectacle ever placed upon the stage.
MONDAY—Mr. J. W. Wallack's benefit and last night.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. THIS EVENING, April 11, the new drama, in 3 acts, entitled
LIFE IN BROOKLYN.
To be followed by the pantomime of
RAOUL, OR THE MAGIC STAR.
The whole to conclude with the drama of
SHANDY MAGUIRE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—In the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, the beautiful play of THE LADY OF LYONS. Claude Melnotte, C. W. Clarke; Pauline, Miss Mestayer. In the EVENING, at [illegible] o'clock, the comedy of PAUL PRY. Paul Pry, Mr. Hadaway. The Living Serpents, Happy Family and other curiosities may be seen as usual. Admission, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY will perform the "Seven Sleepers," MONDAY EVENING, April 13, at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway. Programme in Monday's paper.

D[illegible] GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. [illegible] Paintings. Open day and evening. [illegible] 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many [illegible] curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar [illegible] purposes. Apply to R. H. WOLFE, No. 9 Beach-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Sole Lessee .... Miss Laura Keene.
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½.
GREAT BILL FOR EASTER EVE.
THREE PIECES.
LIVING TOO FAST.
Mr. Prudent .... G. Jordan
Mrs. Prudent .... Miss E. Reignolds
Selections of music by the Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Thomas Baker, [illegible].
THE ELVES,
with all its beautiful scenery and fairy illusions.
LEGEND.—The mountain forests of Pasoria are inhabited, it is said, by Pixies, Sprites and Elves, who, like the Phantom Dancers of Germany, delight to entrap travelers into their realms and torment them with their mischievous antics. Having the power of transferring the spirit, they often, in their malicious gambols, give life to the newly dead. Statues, rocks and trees are seen fantastically moving in the forest, but it is only during the day they retain their fictitious existence; at the approach of night they resume their immobility.
THE FIRST NIGHT.
Achilles Dufard .... Mr. Wheatleigh
On MONDAY—THE LOVE OF A PRINCE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Mr. BLAKE, Mr. LESTER,
Mr. BROUGHAM, Mr. WALCOT.
SATURDAY, April 11,
THE RIVALS,
received with the greatest enthusiasm on Monday last, will be repeated.
Second night of
I'LL TELL YOUR WIFE,
received with shouts of laughter.
MONDAY—First time this season, Boucicault's fine comedy of THE IRISH HEIRESS.
Seats secured three days in advance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Mr. DYOTT begs leave to announce his benefit for next FRIDAY, April 17, when he will be enabled to present his patrons with an extraordinary array of talent: Messrs. W. R. Blake, John Brougham, Lester, Dyott, Walcot, Geo. Holland, Lee, Phillips, Sothern, Stuart, Peters, Mrs. Hoey, Miss M. Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Sylvester, &c., &c. OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS, with the strongest cast ever given. Full particulars in future advertisements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Stall or Orchestra Seats, $1; Dress Circle, 50 cents; Parquette, 50 cents; Second Tier or Family Circle, 25 cents; Third Tier and Gallery, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $6 and $5.—THIS EVENING,
THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
Arbaces .... Mr. Loraine | Nydia ... Mrs. L. W. Davenport
Ione .... Mme. Ponisi | Lydon .... Mr. Davenport
The performance will commence with a favorite farce. Doors open at 7; begin at 7½.

AT MR. SCHMEISSER'S CONCERT.

MAD. CORA DE WILHORST.

APRIL 13, 1857.
NIBLO'S SALOON.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
Every night this week will be repeated the very successful pieces of the
OLD FOLKS' CONCERT,
Essence of Ole Virginny and Oh Bob Ridley.
Preceding which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
In all its phases, with G. SWAIN BUCKLEY and R. BISHOP BUCKLEY.
Commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Orchestra Seats, 50 cents.
On SUNDAY EVENING, April 12, a Sacred Concert by NOLL'S BAND and the BUCKLEYS.

ADELPHI THEATRE ROYAL, LONDON.—Manager, Mr. BENJAMIN WEBSTER; Directress, Madame CELESTE.
The success of Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS has been so unprecedented, that Mr. B. WEBSTER feels it but due to their unique talent to inform their American patrons that they have accomplished more than any other "Stars," by acting over 200 nights to immense and increasing receipts, in nine consecutive months, and having had the special distinction of being honored by the marked patronage, three times in one month, of Her Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA, PRINCE ALBERT and the ROYAL FAMILY. The Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Mary of Cambridge, and hosts of the nobility, merchants and gentry, are constant visitors on the occasion of Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS' performances at this Establishment; and the same unqualified popularity attends them in the Provinces. B. WEBSTER.
London, Tuesday, March 24, 1857.

OPERA FUND BALL AND CONCERT.—THE PROMENADE CONCERT AND BALL, as already announced, will take place in the Academy of Music, on TUESDAY, 14th inst.
No expense will be spared by the Directors of the Academy to render this entertainment unusually attractive. Large additions have been made to the decorations used on the previous occasion, and the BANDS will consist of not less than ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.
Doors open at 8; Music to commence at 8½, and Dancing at 9. No ladies with bonnets, and no gentlemen with hats, canes or overcoats, will be allowed on the floor.
Tickets Two Dollars each, admitting one person; can be had of the Directors of the Academy, of the Patronesses and Managers, and at the principal music stores.

MR. DEMPSTER'S BALLAD ENTERTAINMENT at the Tabernacle, on MONDAY EVENING, April 13, will include the following songs: "The Rainy day;" "Some Things Love Me;" "John Anderson My Jo;" "*The Mother's First Grief;*" "*Barring o' the Door;*" "Lament of the Irish Emigrant;" "Death of Warren;" "My Nannie, O;" "I'm Alone, All Alone;" "Tak yer Auld Cloak Aboot Ye," and "The May Queen." Tickets 50 cents. Books 10 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

GRAND BALL.—ON SATURDAY EVENING, April 11, at Mlle. CAROLINE VEZIEN'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 21 Howard-st.; the ball will open at 8 o'clock and close at 12. Tickets 50 cents. The above Academy is open every day for the instruction of ladies and gentlemen, at 3 o'clock P. M., and 7 o'clock in the evening, for practice.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl, and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 549 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 1.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 2, the cheapest lubricator ever offered to the public.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
KEROSENE LAMPS.
The above oils can be obtained from the regular appointed agents of the Company in all the principal towns and villages of the United States, the Canadas, and the Island of Cuba. AUSTENS, Agents, No. 50 Beaver-st.

BRECKENRIDGE COAL OILS.—F. F. THOMPSON, Agent, depôt No. 98 Greenwich-st., New-York. The BRECKENRIDGE COMPANY are prepared to supply these celebrated Oils for MACHINERY and ILLUMINATING PURPOSES, in quantities to suit purchasers.
THICK OIL FOR MACHINERY and for OIL LAMPS, $1 25 per gallon.
THIN OIL FOR CAMPHENE and BRECKENRIDGE LAMPS, $1 per gallon.
A discount of ten per cent. on Thick, and twenty per cent. on Thin Oils made to the trade. Terms, cash on delivery.

BOILED OIL, 75 CENTS; ROOF OIL, 50 cents; Grafton paint, 1½c. per pound; white lead and zinc paint, 7c. D. BIDWELL, 204 Greenwich, cor. Vesey.

LOST AND FOUND.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Taken away by mistake, or stolen from the dock, or from the steamer *Arago*, foot of Beach-st., on her last arrival in New-York, from Havre, one BOX, marked E. L. & S., 83, belonging to Rev. Dr. Adler, containing silver-ware, books, various other articles, and a large number of manuscripts, in Hebrew and German. The above reward will be given, with the thanks of the owner, for the return of said box and contents, or for the delivery of the manuscripts only, to LEWIS MAY, No. 49 Cedar-st., and no questions asked. A liberal reward will also be given for any information which may lead to the recovery of the above articles.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

FINE GOLD WATCHES VERY LOW.
The subscriber, in business in Wall-street for the past nineteen years, is selling all descriptions of fine gold and silver watches at less than usual prices. Gold watches from $25 to $300. Watches exchanged.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer
Of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—THREE BAY-MATCHED carriage horses, five and six years old, sixteen hands high and very stylish drivers. Also, a large Caleche, nearly new, made to order by Wood & Tomlinson, and a Chariot. Inquire for EDWARD, the Coachman, at the private stable No. 17 3d-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

FOR SALE—TWO TEAMS OF MULES, NO. 37 East 33d-st.

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS,
AT THE NORTH RIVER AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.
GRIFFING, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept in the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF PRICE.—Wedding, at-home, church, invitation and autograph cards, bridal envelopes, fancy stationery, &c., business cards, bill-heads, notes, checks, drafts, &c., at KELLY'S, No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York. For sale very cheap, two large copper-plate Presses; also, 2 small ones.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT NYACK, (opposite Tarrytown)—is situated on the banks of the Hudson. The building (brick) is 160 feet by 56, and five stories, entirely new, with modern improvements, all the rooms thoroughly ventilated, lighted with gas, handsomely furnished, and water supplied to each story. The Faculty consist of Rev. R. VAN ZANDT, President, and six experienced Female Teachers. The rates are $85 per term of 19 weeks, or $165 per year. The next term commences on Monday, April 20. Early application will secure the choice of rooms.
The following gentlemen may be referred to:
Prof. H. CROSBY, of New-York University.
Rev. S. I. PRIME, D. D., office New-York Observer.
Hon. MORRIS FRANKLIN, No. 166 Broadway, New-York.
Rev. A. B. VAN ZANDT, D. D., No. 69 St. Mark's-place, New-York.
Mr. JOHN W. TOWT, No. 56 Beekman-st., New-York.
Mr. JAMES S. ASPINWALL, No. 86 William-st., New-York.

LOCUST GROVE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL Boarding School for Boys, at Wilton, Conn., will commence its Summer session on the 1st day of May. Number limited to fourteen.
Wilton, made accessible from New-York in about two-and-a-half hours by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad to Norwalk, and thence by Norwalk and Danbury Railroad, is a town in which the influences are favorable to health, study and good morals. It will be the faithful endeavor of the principals to promote the moral, intellectual and physical culture of those committed to their care, giving due attention to the formation of manners and habits.
Applications may be made by [illegible] Mr. ELDRIDGE MIX, at office of [illegible], Appleton's Buildings, No. [illegible] Broadway, on April 15 and 16, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., or by addressing the principals at Wilton, Conn.
ELDRIDGE MIX, A. M., } Principals.
Mrs. J. G. ROWLAND, }

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Mr. JOSEPH KARGE, Doctor of Philosophy, from the Universities of Berlin and Paris, will, from the middle of April, be permanently connected with this Institution, as Instructor in Modern Languages, Lecturer in History, and Associate in the Classical Department. Mr. KARGE having been for several years Principal of an Institution on Staten Island, his varied attainments and rare qualifications as an instructor are already known to many in this community, and Mr. GRANT takes great pleasure in announcing an arrangement which promises so many advantages. Mr. LYON will continue to give his efficient services, as hitherto. Particular information given on application at the rooms of the Institute, No. 836 Broadway, over Wagner & Cooper's Saloon.

DR. REYNOLD'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—ALLENTOWN, LEHIGH CO., PENN.—A few hours' ride from New-York by the New-Jersey Central Railroad. The Summer session of five months commences on the first Monday in May. English branches, classics and mathematics taught in the most thorough manner. German, French, Spanish and Italian by gentlemen speaking those languages as natives. A rare opportunity is here offered young gentlemen to learn civil engineering and surveying, under a practical and scientific engineer, with field exercise and a full set of instruments. Terms moderate. Circulars and any information desired may be obtained of M. G. J. ANGLADE, Professor of French and Spanish for a few days at No. 767 Broadway, or by letter addressed as above to W. M. REYNOLDS.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., ENTERS on its seventeenth session May 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the Principal and Teachers, form a family circle, in which no opportunity passes unimproved, for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough Academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars are mailed, or may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 353 Broadway, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—BENJ. F. MILLS and J. A. MILLS Associate Principals.—The thirty-first semi-annual term of this Institution will commence Wednesday, May 6, and continue twenty-one weeks. Number of pupils limited to thirty. Circulars can be obtained at the bookstore of A. S. BARNES & CO., No. 51 John-st.; at IVISON & PHINNEY'S bookstore, No. 321 Broadway, or of the Principals, at the Bancroft House, corner of 20th-st. and Broadway.

THE SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—Rev. ALONZO G. SHEARS, M. A., Rector.—A good Educational Home in the open country, for a very few boys. Individual instruction combined with school competition. Exercise on horseback and by carriage. Sessions begin May 1 and Nov. 1. Classical department per session, $125; English, $100. For circulars, with references, apply to the Rector, or Mr. HADDEN, No. 283 Broadway, New-York.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FLORIDA, ORANGE County, N. Y., near Erie Railroad. Summer session commences Monday, April 20. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per session of 21 weeks. Circulars may be had at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway, or by application to principals at Florida. Two departments entirely distinct. JOHN W. ROUND, A. M., Principal Male Department. Miss FANNIE JACKSON, Principal Female Department.

SEND YOUR CHILDREN TO THE MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—The Summer session of the Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y., commences May 7. Board, washing and tuition in all the English branches, $130 per year. This school is on the Catskill Mountains. Circulars may be had of E. GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs, or of the Principals. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, C. RUTHERFORD, A. M.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken, N. J. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year, (no extras.) Next term commences April 27, number of pupils limited to 25. This school is situated on a large farm, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, and possessing the benefits of its invigorating air. *For circulars, with patrons as references, address*
A. B. WINANT, Principal.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, APPLETON'S Building, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.—We offer to parents and guardians (gratuitously) a register of first-class schools. To Principals the advantage of obtaining pupils. To Schools and families a register of competent teachers, and to teachers an index to the districts where their services are required. For plan, &c., see *Educational Herald*, which can be had by application to SMITH & BOYD.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT BRATTLEBORO', VT.—C. D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, will remove his school to this place the coming Spring. The Summer term will commence May 5. Circulars containing particulars and references may be obtained at LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, or of Mr. MORRIS, No. 263 4th-av., New-York.

THE SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE OF PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Will commence its Summer Session on the first Monday in May. Circulars, or applications for admission of pupils, may be made by addressing me, at Wm. Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway, or at Perth Amboy, N. J.
ELIAS S. SCHENCK, Principal.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE.—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys. The next term of this school will open on Monday, the 4th day of May, 1857. Circulars may be had by addressing either of the Principals, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.
REV. N. J. SEELY, } Principals.
C. D. SEELY, }

SUMMIT FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL.—A pleasant home, a good school, parental care, and the advantages of a farm for TWELVE boys. Summit is less than twenty miles from New-York City, on the Morris and Essex Railroad. Address Rev. G. N. SLEIGHT, Summit, or WM. B. STOUGHTON, No. 39 West 19th-st., New-York City.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—DOLBEAR'S system of hand-training, No. 609 Broadway, will positively remove all stiffness or trembling from every hand, so that any lady or gentleman may write for hours with ease, comfort and satisfaction. Applicants this day will be examined without charge. Entrance on Monday. Three $10 seats vacant.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A SELECT BOARDing school for Boys at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y.—WM. G. WESTON, M. A., Principal. Summer term will commence on Monday, May 4. Circulars at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 3 Park-row, and T. N. STANFORD'S, No. 637 Broadway.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—TWO HOURS' ride from Albany, on the Central Railroad. Male and female. Charges for board and tuition in common English, $110 per year. Summer term of twenty-two weeks opens May 4. Address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

FAMILY SCHOOL.—A RETIRED CLERGYMAN, residing [illegible] of this City, will take into his family [illegible] under 12 years of age. The term commencing on the 4th of May next. For full particulars, inquire of JOHN B. GARDINER, Esq., No. 141 Joralemon-st., [illegible] Court, Brooklyn.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Summer term will open on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of April. A few vacancies yet to be filled. Catalogues and Circulars to be had at the bookstore of B. Westerman & Co., No. 290 Broadway. REID & HOFFMAN.

RAYMOND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Carmel, Putnam Co., N. Y. Summer session opens May 4. Circulars giving particulars, obtained at Bookstore of IVISON & PHINNEY, 321 Broadway, N. Y., or by addressing Rev. W. B. STEWART, S. PARSONS PRATT, Principals.

ROSEHILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Danbury, Connecticut.—Will reopen the 1st of May. Circulars can be obtained at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

$112 A YEAR IS CHARGED FOR BOARD and tuition at the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE at Claverack, N. Y., three miles from Hudson City. Next term opens April 17. Male and female. For catalogues, address C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE, NEW-JERSEY, REV. E. SEYMOUR, PRINCIPAL.—The summer term of this Institution will commence on Monday, May 4. Circulars containing terms, references, &c., may be had of Messrs. E. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., N. York.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD Westchester County, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Terms, $200 a year. Next session will open May 4. Circulars may be had of D. BERRIEN, Esq., No. 249 Pearl-st., or by addressing the Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 8th session of the Institute will commence on Wednesday, May 6. Circulars can be obtained of D. A. WOODWORTH, No. 118 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AT AMENIA, DUTCHESS Co., N. Y., on the line of the Harlem Railroad—Male and Female. Has been in successful operation 23 years. Next Term, of 14 weeks, commences April 9, 1857. For information, Address GEO. W. CENTER, Agent.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT STAMFORD, CONN.—E. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Summer session will commence May 4. For circulars, with terms, references, &c., address the principal.

INSTRUCTION.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen in the new building on the 1st of May. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss LOUISA A. SMITH.

THE SUMMER TERM OF MRS. BENEDICT'S School will commence April 13, No. 4 West 20th-st., two doors west of 5th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young Protestant women; one as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework. The other as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing. No objection to any part or distance in the country. Apply, for this day and Monday, at No. 371 Bowery. They both are good bakers.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PRINCIPAL OF an Academy or Boarding-school, by a graduate of experience in a large Boarding-school, who can give the best of references. Good pay required, and large services rendered. Address TEACHER, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young English girl, to travel to Europe or the South, as nurse; wages of not so much object as a respectable family. Call, for three days, to No. 180 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—SOMETHING TO DO TO FILL UP several leisure hours during the day, writing, copying, collecting bills, making out accounts, or anything respectable that can be intrusted to an active, industrious and honest American. Address H., Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS had experience in teaching, a situation in the country, either in a district or select school. Address H. F. E., Times Office, for one week.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR ORGANIST WISHES an engagement. He has had long experience, and can give the best references as to ability. Address Box No. 2,197 General Post-Office.

WANTED—SITUATION FOR A SUPERIOR Soprano singer, an Episcopal Church preferred. Inquire of E. T. ROOT, at HALL & SON'S music store.
GEO. F. ROOT.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS—The advertiser, who is about closing his present engagement, wishes a situation in a custom or clothing establishment. Has had long experience in cutting to measure, and for the last three years has held the position of foreman for a Southern house, which is about giving up the manufacturing. Refers to present employers and others. Address CUTTER, Box No. 1,285 Post-Office.

TO IRON MONGERS, IRON MERCHANTS, Founders, Edge Tool, Paint and Color Manufacturers, Oil Companies, Coppersmiths, Nail and Zinc Dealers, and others: an experienced Englishman, aged 30, is desirous of obtaining a situation as traveler, or to make himself generally useful. Confidence and perseverance may be relied on. Apply to G. W. R., office of this paper.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG MAN, AN ATtorney and counselor of the Supreme Court of this State, is desirous of a situation in the office of a practitioner in this City as qualified partner or clerk. Being no advocate he would attend to all other duties. A line addressed to A. B., at the office of this paper, will receive prompt attention.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—I AM OPEN FOR IMmediate engagement as book-keeper and correspondent, or in any good business position where activity, energy, and experience will be appreciated. Apply at CHAS. W. COPELAND'S Office, No. 66 Broadway.

MUSICAL.—A SOPRANO SINGER, WHO HAS had several years' experience in quartette singing, wishes a situation as soprano, in a Church in this City or Brooklyn. Address MUSIC TEACHER, Box No. 1,671 Post-Office.

SERVANT GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, cooks, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, &c., at the office of the Society for Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established in Chambers-st., A. D. 1825, now at No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR AN EXPRESS OFfice, and two express drivers, a book-keeper for a machine shop. Places procured for conductors, baggagemen, brakemen, bar-keepers, waiters, coachmen, gardeners, porters, and boys to learn trades. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 5 East Broadway. Charges moderate.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A YOUNG MAN who is willing to make himself generally useful and learn. To one who has $500 in cash a permanent situation and liberal compensation will be given. Address BROKER, *Daily Times* office.

WANTED—TWO SALESMEN IN THE SILK and hosiery departments at RIDLEY & McGUIRE'S, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., between Allen and Orchard. Apply before 10 o'clock, A. M. Reference required.

WANTED—AS GARDENER, A YOUNG MAN who has had experience with graperies, and can bring good testimonials. Good wages will be given. Address M. H., Box No. 3,075 Post-Office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, (PROTESTANT,) washer and ironer. Apply at No. 16 Lexington-av.

MILLINERS WANTED.—TWO GOOD MILliners to go West. One must be a good bonnet trimmer, and the other a good bonnet maker. None but experienced hands will answer. Apply, this day, at 3 P. M., at HOMER & KETCHUM'S, No. 318 Broadway, corner Pearl-st.

BOY WANTED—ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT AND perfectly reliable, who resides with his parents, and can write a good hand. *Apply at Room No. 9 Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway, from 4 to 5 P. M.*

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, IN A FEMALE College near the City, a Professor of vocal and instrumental music, a Professor of mathematics and natural sciences, a French governess, and a lady as teacher of piano. Rare qualifications are required; compensation liberal. Inquire for PRINCIPAL, at Earle's Hotel, No. 19 Park-row, between 1 and 4 o'clock P. M., Friday and Saturday, 10th and 11th inst.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS OF employing a few hours each day in a private family, as a teacher of English and French to children. Address S. H., Madison-square Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN DESIRing good rooms and partial board, from the 1st of May, in a new house, with every convenience, in a delightful part of the City, (West side,) convenient to three good lines of stages, and also the cars, will please address S. H., at the office of this paper, giving name and address, and the advertiser will call upon them.

BOARDING IN CITY AND COUNTRY.—Two gentlemen and wives can obtain board at No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; would prefer those who would like to spend two or three months in a pleasant village on the Connecticut River. The best references rec'd, required. Apply as above.

BOARDING.—A CLERGYMAN ELIGIBLY SITuated on Murray Hill, has a suit of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to let to a family, or to single gentlemen, with full or partial board. The location is one of the most airy and healthful in the City for a Summer residence. References required. Apply at No. 96 East 35th-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENtlemen may find pleasant rooms and partial board, in a private family. References required. Inquire at No. 70 West 12th-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR single gentleman, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARDING.—VERY FINE ROOMS MAY BE obtained at No. 21 Clinton-place.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife in a private family (or where there are not more than two or three boarders,) and where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Would be willing to take charge of the house a few weeks in the Summer should the family wish to be absent. Unexceptionable references given and required. Location not above 26th-st. or below 10th. Address CONFIDENCE, *Tribune* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN FOR A gentleman and wife, with an unfurnished room, within five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Address N. E., Times office, stating location and terms. Reference given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT rooms with board, can be had, at No. 229 Hicks-st., near Grace Church.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—ON 1st May, by two gentlemen, in or near 1st or 2d-place. Address, with particulars, Y. Z., box No. 3,778 Post-Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—TWO GENTLEMEN, wishing to room together, can have a good third-story room, newly furnished, for $4 per week, including gas and attendance. Family strictly private; no moving in May. Also, one single room, at $2 25. Call at No. 49 Eldridge-st.

ROOMS FURNISHED.—A PRIVATE FAMILY would spare their 2d-story, two rooms, with gas, bath, &c., (with breakfast if required,) to two or three single gentlemen at a moderate price. Apply at No. 37 West Washington-place.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOM, on 3d floor, with Sunday board, within a quarter or one-third of a mile of the City Hall. Address J. P., *Times* office.

TAYLOR'S SALOON.—THIS MAGNIFICENT temple of art and luxury, so well known to fame throughout the world, will be opened to the public THIS DAY, March 26, 1857. Animated by his great success, and deeply impressed with the very liberal patronage of the public, Mr. TAYLOR has called to his aid those eminent artists HENRY HOFFMAN and CHARLES V. LEWIS, of this City, who have, during the past Winter season, decorated and embellished the whole interior of his splendid Saloons, which now present a far more gorgeous scene than when first completed. To those who love to feast their eyes upon the beautiful, and are pleased to contemplate architectural grandeur, with decorations unsurpassed in any country, this will afford a rare opportunity to treasure up a delightful remembrance.

SEINES, FIKES, AND NETTINGS OF ALL KINDS.—Bamboo poles by the hundred or thousand. Lancewood poles, first quality, and all kinds of fish-hooks, and fishing tackle, wholesale at reduced prices. For sale by J. & J. C. CONROY, No. 65 Fulton-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

FREDERICK W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire costly and fashionable furniture contained in dwelling No. [illegible] West 31st-st., near 7th-av., consisting of parlor, dining-room, library, chamber and basement, all of which has been furnished by some best makers, and will be found equal to any sale of household furniture this season. A deposit will be required of purchasers, as the goods must be removed immediately. The sale will commence at 10½, in the dining-room, with
Tapestry carpets, elegant carved oak extension table, marble-top buffet, dining-room chairs, costly silver dining and tea service, salvers, tea, claret and wine pitchers; silver goblets, spoons, forks, castors, fruit baskets, all the finest silver, rich crystal cut glass, ruby, &c., of every description; pearl and ivory cutlery, elegant decorated dinner and tea sets, with a large variety of rich China of all kinds, chandelier, &c.
PARLORS.—Three splendid crystal chandeliers, elegant 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, made by Nunns & Fischer, used but four months, with rich embroidered cover and stool; two magnificent full suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, rich carving, covered in satin brocade, with slip covers; two splendid carved rosewood etageres, with marble tops, each having mirror doors and backs; heavy embroidered silk and lace curtains, gold bordered shades, Turkish lounges, with reclining chairs to match, superb carpets, rugs, solid rosewood reception chairs in medallion tapestry, costly rosewood secretary, bookcase, Italian and white marble-top centre, pier and sofa tables; rosewood French escritoire, marble-top music cabinet, beautiful collection of oil-paintings, all of which are paintings of real merit, in rich frames, with a unique and recherché collection of marble statuary, rich Sevres and Dresden China vases, and elegant parlor adornments; three large pier mirrors, 88x100.
LIBRARY AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Rich carved rosewood dressing bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, wardrobes, cheval glasses, &c., all of the finest workmanship; superior hair mattresses, beds, &c.; oval mirrors, full suits rosewood furniture in velvet, also pieces; rosewood tête-à-têtes, elegant rosewood library bookcase, rockers, invalid chairs, sofas, splendid hall stand, hall chandelier, oil-cloths, &c., with a great variety not mentioned in this advertisement. Catalogues will be ready on the morning of sale. No postponement.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
FOR SALE—A PLEASANT RESIDENCE, WITH thirteen valuable lots, at the most beautiful location on New-York Island. Sale at Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, April 22, at 12 o'clock.
The dwelling contains seventeen rooms, with pantries, observatory, furnace, piazzas in front and rear, &c. A stable attached. The location is on Broadway (or Kings Bridge Road) and 154th-st., at Washington Heights, (or Carmansville,) near Trinity Cemetery and Audubon Park, in the XIIth Ward—with several churches and schools, and a Post-office in the neighborhood. The location is one of the most beautiful within the City limits—the highest and healthiest part of New-York Island, commanding extensive views, overlooking the Hudson, the Harlem, and the Sound. The inclosure contains over thirteen City lots, and is surrounded by handsomely improved residences, unsurpassed for shrubbery, including a large variety of evergreens, rendering the place beautiful even in Winter. The place is well suited for a family wishing a quiet, healthy, and beautiful residence, convenient to business, within an hour of the City Hall, by railroad trains and steamboats (omnibuses also running regularly). Half the purchase money may remain on mortgage. For maps and further particulars, inquire of A. J. BLEECKER, Broad-st., or CHAS. H. BRAMHALL, No. 25 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
ON SATURDAY, 11TH, MONDAY, 13TH, and TUESDAY, 14th of April, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the extensive warerooms of Mr. E. W. HUTCHINGS, No. 475 Broadway.
SUPERB CABINET FURNITURE.—The largest and most costly stock in this City, sold in consequence of the owner having to vacate the premises on the 1st of May next, without reserve, consisting of very rich and elegant parlor suites, in all the various styles of this country and Europe. Buhl and Margetry furniture, superbly carved etageres and centre tables, secretary bookcases, superb rosewood, mahogany, walnut and enameled suites of bedroom furniture. Also, a great variety of richly carved oak, walnut and mahogany dining-room furniture, embracing so large a variety, as to make it unnecessary to enumerate them, all of which have been made under the supervision of the owner, of steamed and well dried materials, and warranted in every particular. It can be examined any day previous to the sale. Purchasers residing out of town can have their furniture packed by experienced workmen. Catalogues will be ready at the warerooms on the morning of sale, commencing on the 11th inst. Terms cash for all purchases under $500, above that amount 90 days for approved notes.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c.—MONDAY and TUESDAY, April 13 and 14, at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 113 Nassau-st. This will be the last sale previous to our removing to rooms No. 646 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Every article on the catalogue will be positively sold without any reservation whatever. The stock is large, and consists of every variety of furniture to be found in this City, consisting of a large assortment of rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut parlor, library, dining-room and chamber furniture; also piano-fortes, French plate, pier and mantel glasses, oil-paintings, cut-glass and china ware, pearl inlaid table cutlery, a splendid variety of silver-plated ware, elegantly decorated French china vases; mantel ornaments, clocks, time-pieces, regulators, office furniture, lamps, window shades; large furnace, which will heat a large building, is in good order; will be sold with the pipe and fixtures; cooking stove, kitchen furniture, oil-cloth, stair carpeting and rods; variety of second-hand furniture; lot of sundries, &c.

P. C. BULKELEY, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF DAYTON HOBART, ESQ., REFEREE, OF 75 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, COMPRISING THE WHOLE BLOCK, BOUNDED BY THIRD AND FOURTH AVENUES, SEVENTY-FIFTH AND SEVENTY-SIXTH STREETS.—P. C. BULKELEY will sell, on TUESDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
3 lots on 3d-av. and 1 on 75th-st., with a large mansion, 86 feet 6 inches by 42.
5 lots on 3d-av.
27 lots on the north side of 75th-st.
38 lots on the south side of 76th-st.
2 lots on 4th-av.
The corner lots are 27 feet 2 inches by 100 feet; the other avenue lots are 25 by 100.
The street lots are 25 by 102 feet 2 inches.
Title perfect. Part of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, terms, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 49 Wall-st., Insurance Building.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.
CATALOGUE AUCTION SALE OF FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, OIL-PAINTINGS, MIRRORS, GOLD JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED GOODS, &c.—TUNIS MORRELL will sell, THIS (Saturday) MORNING, 10½ o'clock, at the large and spacious salesroom No. [illegible] Broadway, near A. T. Stewart & Co.'s: Superior enameled chamber suites of furniture—marble-top, &c.; mahogany bedsteads, tête-à-têtes, dressing bureaus, sofas, rockers, chairs, hair mattresses, extension dining-tables. Also, marble-top tables, velvet carpet, rugs, rosewood tables, marble tops; oval and square mirrors, oil-paintings, gilt frames, mantel-clocks. Also, rich invoice of newest styles gold jewelry, for ladies and gentlemen's wear; silver-plated spoons and forks, silver pencils and gold pens, &c. Previous and after catalogue, various lots of fancy and useful articles. N. B.—Ladies and gentlemen will attend this sale, as this is the first catalogue sale, and no other kind of sale will take place at this spacious salesroom. Every facility for packing, carting, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HYDEVILLE SLATE COMPANY'S STOCK.—The subscriber general assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co., will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of March inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, eight thousand four hundred and thirty-one shares of the capital stock of the Hydeville Slate Company, par value $25 each, being part of the assets of said Kelly, Townsend & Co., and of the members of said firm assigned to the subscriber.—Dated March 9, 1857.
SPENCER GREGORY,
Assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co.
The above sale is postponed until the 16th day of April at the same hour and place. SPENCER GREGORY,
Assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN PARTITION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock noon, under the direction of Henry Nicoll, Esq., referee, the premises on the southwest corner of Houston and Allen sts., in said City, being 33 feet 1 inch on Allen-st., by 88 feet 4 inches on Houston-st., more or less. The premises are now known as Hermitage Hall. See referee's advertisement of sale in *Evening Post*. For further particulars apply to the referee at his office, No. 24 William-st., or to GEORGE SHEA, plaintiff's attorney, No. 167 Broadway, or to JAMES W. WHITE, defendant's attorney, No. 51 Liberty-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 14, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 66 West 12th-st., near 6th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting, in part, of handsome rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture in tapestry, plush and hair cloth; pier, centre and card tables; rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, Hall, maker; also, mahogany, walnut and cottage bedroom furniture, all made in the best manner and nearly new; velvet, tapestry, Brussels and 3-ply carpets; oil-cloths, China and glass ware, together with a good assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE OF 225 LOTS AT HARLEM, BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE GEORGE BRADISH, AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, April 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the above property, embracing avenue and street fronts, on 1st and 2d avs. and 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, and 113th sts. The ground has a fine soil and beautiful grade, and the facilities for reaching it are varied, and at low fares. Seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain for seven years. Maps, &c., at the office No. 7 Broad-st.

BRUCE A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.
FURNITURE SALE.—NO. 96 LEONARD-ST., near Broadway, on MONDAY, April 13, at 10 o'clock, the furniture of said house, consists in part of carpets, mahogany sofas and chairs, dining and other tables, oil-cloths, China and glassware, silver spoons, &c., pictures, window curtains, mahogany, maple and iron bedsteads, feather beds, hair mattresses, pillows and bed linen, napkins and looking glasses, bureaus, washstands, &c., together with the kitchen furniture.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
JONES' WOOD PROPERTY AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY, April 21, embracing 230 lots on Avenues A and B, 1st, 2d, and 3d avs.; also on 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 74th, and 75th sts., all beautifully situated on high ground, in a rapidly improving part of the City, 2d and 3d av. cars reaching the same in 15 minutes from Union-square. Sale absolute. Terms liberal. Maps at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—AUCTION—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, on premises, the entire contents of dwelling-house No. 88 Murray-st., consisting of parlor, dining and bedroom furniture; carpets, oil-cloths, chairs, tables, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands and crockery; silver, China and glass ware, &c., &c. Deposit required of all purchasers.

AUCTION SALES.

E. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.—RICH AND DESIRABLE household furniture, [illegible] on suits, pier glasses, &c., at the residence in 4th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. [illegible] Leeds will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, [illegible] the entire elegant furniture of said house, [illegible] elegantly carved rosewood [illegible] satin; solid rosewood centre and side tables; [illegible] wood etagere, with mirror doors and backs; [illegible] wood etagere, massive rosewood secretary bookcase; [illegible] parlor [illegible] rosewood piano-forte, [illegible] pearl, stool and cover; large French-plate [illegible] mirrors, ormolu and bronzed clocks, heavy lace [illegible] satin curtains; magnificent China vases, [illegible] owner; Parian and bisque figures, elegant [illegible] parlor and vases; also, a large variety of superior oil paintings, by old artists; rosewood extension dining table, dining-room chairs, do suite in silk plush, rich China and dinner sets crystal cut glassware, &c. [illegible] consisting of a general assortment used in first-class families. The bedroom furniture consists of [illegible] and mahogany bedsteads, marble top bureaus, [illegible] stands, toilet sets, mirrors, [illegible] pure hair mattresses, weighing fifty pounds each; [illegible] beds, bolsters and pillows, counterpanes, [illegible] sheets, blankets, &c.; also, all the kitchen [illegible] basement utensils, cooking stoves, step ladders, [illegible] hose pipe, cooking utensils of almost every [illegible] and description, entirely too numerous to mention [illegible] attending this sale, who are about going to housekeeping, will be able to find everything necessary for the purpose, every article of which, from the kitchen to the attic, will be sold without any restrictions. Sale positive.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SALE AT AUCTION OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ON NINTH AND ELEVENTH AVENUES AND FORTY-THIRD-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 14, 1857, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange:
NINTH-AVENUE.—3 desirable lots, with the 4-story brick buildings thereon, known as Nos. [illegible], and [illegible] on the west side, between 23d and 24th sts.; each lot 17 feet 2 3-8th inches in width by 64 feet deep.
ELEVENTH-AVENUE.—1 lot, west side 11th-av., commencing 50 feet north of 40th-st., 25 feet in width by about 100 feet in depth.
Also, the lot adjoining, being 25 feet 4 inches in width front, 21 feet rear, by about 100 feet deep.
Also, 3 lots on the easterly side of 11th-av., commencing 50 feet 2½ inches north of 51st-st.; each 25 feet 1¾ inches in width by 100 feet in depth.
FORTY-THIRD-STREET.—1 lot, together with the 2-story brick house on the front and frame building on the rear thereof, on the southerly side of 43d-st., 125 feet west of 11th-av.; lot 25 feet wide by 100 feet 5 inches deep.
A portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.
For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 52 Wall-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, BEDROOM AND BASEMENT FURNITURE, GAS-FIXTURES, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, CURTAINS, MIRRORS, MATTRESSES, &c. &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Morning, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 50 Beekman-st., a large and desirable assortment of good new and second-hand furniture, most of which has been but little used; the assortment will embrace Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets; four suites rosewood parlor furniture, in crimson and gold brocatel; large French plate and oval mirrors, dining and extension tables, marble top, dressing bureaus with marble tops, mahogany and black walnut centre, sofa and card tables; oil-paintings, cheap and any wardrobes and bookcases, sofas and tête-à-têtes, easy seat and other chairs in rosewood and mahogany, hair and other mattresses, several dozen cane-seat chairs, cottage bedsteads, cottage furniture, couches, together with many articles not enumerated. Sale will be peremptory, rain or shine.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FURNITURE SALES IN BROOKLYN—MONDAY, APRIL 13.—At 9 o'clock, A. M., precisely, at No. 177 Henry-st., between Joralemon and [illegible], splendid rosewood parlor furniture, by Meeks, window curtains, elegant etagere, pier glasses, velvet tapestry carpets, chandeliers and brackets, mahogany chamber furniture, &c.
SAME DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 10 Joralemon, near Furman st., rosewood parlor furniture, marble-top chamber furniture, pier glass, &c., in good order.
SAME DAY, at 12½ o'clock, P. M., at No. 59 West Warren, between Clinton and Henry sts., rosewood parlor furniture in crimson, pier glass, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, as good as new.
SAME DAY, at 3½ o'clock, P. M., at No. 177 Clinton, near Baltic-st., mahogany parlor furniture in hair cloth, mahogany chamber furniture, tapestry carpets, &c.
Catalogue at the Salesroom, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts.

WM. DUMONT, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE MAIDEN-LANE PROPERTY—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF D. HOBART, ESQ., REFEREE.—WILLIAM DUMONT will sell at Auction on FRIDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, that valuable property Nos. 3, 5 and 7 Maiden-lane, near Broadway, being 50 feet front and rear by 80 feet deep.
N. B.—The sale of the above property was postponed from the 9th of April, (one of the defendants having died since the entry of the judgment,) in order to amend proceedings, and give a perfect title to the purchaser.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, all the elegant furniture in the dwelling-house [illegible] West 29th-st., near 7th-av.; two rosewood piano-fortes, [illegible] solid rosewood parlor suites, centre tables, pier tables, wardrobes, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture en suite, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, carpets on all the house, oil-cloths, oak library furniture, with a large assortment of China, crockery and glass ware. Catalogues at house. Dealers will please attend, as every article will be sold without limitation.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
FURNITURE SALE AT NO. 1,000 BROADWAY.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, on the premises, on THURSDAY, April 16, at 11 o'clock, a general assortment of household furniture, comprising mahogany and ebony canopy bedsteads, chairs, tables, rosewood dressing tables, wash stands, marble tops, lounges, sofas, Brussels and ingrain carpets, fine line engravings, mantel ornaments, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.
Catalogues day before sale, at No. 7 Broad-st.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, store No. 88 Nassau-st., will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 13, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 93 4th-av., near 27th-st., the whole of the household furniture, bar fixtures, &c.
Terms of sale—Cash, in bankable money only.
Goods to be removed on day of sale.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers.
ASSIGNEES' SALE OF HARDWARE, &c., continued, at No. 196 Cherry-st., near Catharine, THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock. This day's sale includes store and gas fixtures, iron safe, &c. Terms of sale, cash, in bankable money only.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.
PLANTS.—BY GEO. NICHOLS, AT STORE No. 88 Nassau-st., at 11 A. M. THIS (Saturday) MORNING, standard, half standard, dwarf and running roses, currant and raspberry bushes, green shrubbery—all warranted true to name.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
PARTIES WISHING SALES ATTENDED at their residence this month will please leave their address and the time of such sales as early as possible, and they will be attended to in person. Store No. 50 Beekman-st. N. B.—Furniture bought when preferred.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

USE	THE	BEST.
JAMES	JAMES PYLE'S DIETETIC SALERATUS is acknowledged by all who try it, the purest and best article in use. It is entirely free from the caustic impurities of common saleratus, so destructive to the digestive organs, while, for making Biscuit, Cake, and all kinds of Pastry, admirably light, it excels the best baking soda, and requires less shortening to produce the desired richness. Parents who regard their children's health should use no other. It is sold at all the groceries, in one pound, half pound and quarter pound packages, with the name of JAMES PYLE thereon, without which none is genuine. MANUFACTURING DEPOT, NO. 114 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.	PYLE'S

DIETETIC SALERATUS.

200 BARRELS CITY MESS PORK.
200 barrels City Clear Pork.
Smoked Hams, our own cure.
Smoked Shoulders, our own cure.
Smoked Shoulders, Western cure.
Smoked Beef.
Fresh smoked daily, and are offered to the trade at the lowest cash prices.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS,
Nos. 200 and 202 Chambers-st., New-York.

SALT.—TODD & CO., NO. 77 FRONT-STREET, have constantly on hand, afloat and in store, Ashton's & Marshall's F. F. Fine Salt, Turk's Island and other coarse Salt; Liverpool ground Salt, and ground rock Salt, of superior quality for dairy and family use in 5-lb., 10-lb., 15-lb., and 20-lb. bags, and in cases, which they offer to the trade in lots to suit, at reduced prices.

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHERS.
WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHERS.
Dandelion Coffee, 25 cents per pound.
Dandelion Coffee, 25 cents per pound.
Manufactory Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st.
Manufactory Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st.

PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S CELEBRATED SOAP—Superior to Castile for family use.
At 9 cents per pound.
For sale by SHEPARD & MORGAN,
No. 37 Fulton-st.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

BEWARE OF GAMMON.
Look out for counterfeits,
Vile and detestable;
Rats are not killed
By a spurious compound;
And though powder counterfeit
Will kill you and I,
Bugs won't take a dose of
Your counterfeit you buy.
Go to Lyon, if troubled
With Bed-bugs, Rats, Mice;
If you once have been humbled,
Don't be a fool twice.
BEWARE OF IMPOSTORS.—The depot of LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER and PILLS, for the certain and instant destruction of Insects and Vermin, No. 424 Broadway.

TO PERFUME THE BREATH—USE THE BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & CO. For sale at No. 285 Broadway, and by all druggists.

ROBERT THOMSON IS NO LONGER IN our employ, and is not authorized to transact any business on our account.
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1857. HASTINGS & FORBES.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE. PRICE $6,500.

Viz.: five of the new block of Philadelphia fronts on north side of Lafayette-av., between Navy and Raymond sts., but one block from the junction of Fulton and Flatbush avs. They are among the most substantial, elegant and perfect houses in Brooklyn. Parties in pursuit of a healthy, convenient and popular location are invited to examine them. $4,000 can remain as a permanent mortgage, and the residue, if desired, be paid in installments from time to time, to suit the convenience of parties. Apply to WM. E. NICHOLS, (owner,) on the premises, or at No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS:

Seventy-seventh street.—A good opportunity for a coal yard, stone yard, or lumber yard, situated on the southerly side of 77th-st., commencing 118 feet west of Avenue B.

Brooklyn, E. D.—The house and lot known as No. 70 4th-st., between South 4th and South 5th sts. The lot is 25 feet front by 100 feet 6 inches deep.

Stuyvesant-square, New-York.—Two houses on north side, nearly opposite Stuyvesant-square, brown-stone fronts.

Twenty-ninth street.—House No. 73 East 29th-st., near Lexington-av., brown stone, four stories, all modern improvements. Price $11,000.

Thirty-fifth street.—Brown stone, north side, near 6th-av., 25 feet front; contains all modern improvements. Price $16,000.

Second-avenue.—Brick house, between 18th and 19th sts., on west side of 2d-av., four stories, 26 feet front.

Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 13 14th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—IN AS DESIRABLE A LOCATION as can be found in New-York. Four first-class brown-stone dwelling Houses, four stories high, with basement and counter cellars, on the south side of 22d-st. between 9th and 10th-avs., opposite London Terrace, built by the day in the best and most substantial manner, and finished throughout in the best style. Five brown-stone basement Houses in 22d-st., between 9th and 10th-avs. Also, the brick basement dwelling House, four stories high, and Furniture, No. [illegible] 22d-st., corner of 10th-av. All the said buildings are beautifully located, and afford a rare opportunity for persons seeking desirable residence or investment. Apply to MORGAN PINDER, No. [illegible] 22d-st., corner 10th-av., or C. S. CLAUSON, No. 14 Wall-st., room 11.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 87 West 36th-st., with or without part of the furniture; house is 4 stories, 21 feet 8 inches front, 54 feet deep, basement and under cellar, built in the best manner three years ago, with all the modern improvements, baths, gas, hot and cold water to third story, range, furnace, water-closets, &c., &c., and is complete in every respect. Terms accommodating. If not previously disposed of, it will be offered at public sale at the Exchange, by A. H. Muller, on Tuesday the 14th inst. Apply on the premises, or to E. DU BERCEAU and L. BOUQUET, No. 142 Pearl-st., or ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 55 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, with high stoop, built by day's-work, and very elegantly finished, with all modern improvements—south side of Beekman-place (33d-st.,) between 5th and 6th avs., 100 feet east from 5th-av.—house 20 by 50 feet, lot half the block. Also, directly in the rear, and fronting on 32d-st., a 4-story brick house same size, and built in as fine manner as the first-described house. Inquire of D. R. DORMAN, No. 260 West 25th-st., or at No. 7 Wall-st., from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M. Terms of payment made easy.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY in Brooklyn known as TROUTMAN'S HOTEL. Attached to the hotel are four acres of land, with large stables, shed, hay-scales and ice-house, all in good order. It is situated on the Cypress Hills plank-road, two miles from the Williamsburg Ferries, and as a hotel location is unsurpassed on the road. For terms, apply to WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st., N. Y., or to J. W. TROUTMAN, corner of Bushwick and Flushing avs.

FOR SALE OR LEASE ON BROADWAY—The large four-story house, northeast corner of 9th-st., [illegible] feet front by 104 in depth. Also the two [illegible] houses, Nos. 774 and 776, each 26 by 104, making [illegible] of 52 feet on Broadway by 104 feet on 9th-st. Will be sold on favorable terms, or leased for a number of years together or in one parcel, with possession on or about May 1st. Inquire at No. 774 Broadway before 11 A. M. or after 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE HOUSE AND FOUR full lots situated on Conselyea st., Brooklyn, E. D., about 10 minutes' walk from the Grand-st. Ferry. The ground is tastefully laid out, with grapery, &c. There is a well of good water, with a pump, a stable and a carriage-house, &c., on the ground. Will be sold cheap, and terms easy. Apply on the premises, or at No. 245 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—SEVEN FULL lots on the south-west corner Hanson-place and Portland-av.; 100 feet on Hanson-place by 175 feet on Portland-av., directly opposite the mansion of Mrs. C. A. Peters, and 1¼ miles from Fulton, Atlantic or Wall-st. Ferries, a few steps from Fulton-av. Railroad. The location is one of the most genteel, healthy and desirable, for a private residence. Inquire of L. H. MOORE, 132 Broadway, N.Y.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE WATER-FRONT property at Spuyten Duyvil, within three minutes' walk of Hudson River Railroad Depot, consisting of 3 lots, with dock, two-story and basement store and dwelling, barn, and ice-house—all nearly new. Now occupied as a grocery and meat-market—the only market in the place—and doing a good cash business. For particulars, inquire of A. H. BARTLETT, No. 200 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW THREE-story house, No. 164 Grand-st., Jersey City, with all the modern improvements, such as water, gas, &c. Court yard in front facing the Bay and Narrows; about ten minutes' walk from the ferry. Inquire of REA & POLLOCK, plumbers, No. 40 Cortlandt-st., corner of Greenwich-st., or No. [illegible] Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE MARINE PAvilion, at Gloucester Mass., only 90 minutes by Railroad from Boston. Its capacity about 150 persons. For location, bathing, fishing, yachting or drives it is unsurpassed by any other Summer retreat on the sea-shore. For particulars apply to SIDNEY MASON, No. 150 5th-av., New-York, or to JEREMIAH FOSTER, Gloucester, Mass.

FOR SALE ON LIBERAL TERMS—NO. 194 [illegible]-st., between 8th and 9th avs., a three-story brick house, first class, in perfect order, carpets, oil cloths, and gas-fixtures. Also, No. 196, next door, unfurnished. Apply to No. [illegible] [illegible]-st., corner of 10th-av., of MORGAN PINDER or C. S. CLAUSON, 14 Wall-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front dwelling-house, situated on the east side of Washington-av., second house south from De Kalb-av., with all the modern improvements. Ground 25x200. Terms easy. A. S. CROWELL, No. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, CONtaining ten rooms; a good barn, fruit trees, and with one or more acres of land, 2¼ miles from the Williamsburg ferries; location desirable. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, apply to MILLER & MORRIS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY brown-stone houses, Nos. 42, 44 and 46 West 38th-st., containing all the modern improvements. These houses are well seasoned, and were finished last Summer by days' work. Terms easy and price low, if applied for soon. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND SIX LOTS, SITUated in the city of Hudson, New-Jersey, 20 minutes' walk from Hoboken Ferry; house 2-story frame, filled with brick; carriage-house and good well of water on the premises; building all new. For particulars inquire at No. 196 West-st., 2d story. G. VAN HOUTEN.

FOR SALE—IN 33D-ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND Lexington avs., a 4-story brown stone house, 25x60, one year old, built entirely by day's work, and superior to any house of the size in New-York, with or without the furniture. Apply at No. 42 Canal-st., for terms, which are easy, and cards of admission.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN THREE-STORY brick house, No. 436 Pacific, cor. of Nevins-st., Brooklyn; the basement well arranged for a Physician. For terms apply to office Lenox Ins. Co., No. 54 Wall-st., N. Y., or to S. HONDLOW, Montague, near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY AND basement house No. 55 London-terrace, West 23d-st., near 9th-av. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage; will be sold cheap. Apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 2 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY English basement house, No. 173 10th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.; house 24 ft. 8 in. by 44 ft., containing 11 rooms. Lot 24 ft. 8 in. by 100 ft. Apply to JAMES N. WELLS, No. 126 9th av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—FIVE HOUSES AND lots on 23d-st., 7th and 8th avs., 20x52, with modern improvements and conveniences. Price $9,000. Terms accommodating. Apply to J. B. GLENTWORTH, No. 3 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN LEXINGTON-av., near 35th-st., a basement and four-story house, finished with all the modern conveniences. For terms inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A FIRST CLASS brown stone house, No. [illegible] First-place, between Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn. Lot 25 by 123 feet, house 25 by 45. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lots Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., New-York. Inquire of J. J. BEAUBON & SON, watch makers, No. [illegible] William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-story brick dwelling-house and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, or inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 297 Washington-st., N. Y.

GENTLEMEN DESIROUS OF ERECTING residences in a pleasant and healthy part of Flushing, may now do so on advantageous terms, upon six contiguous lots 100 to 150 feet, near the depôt. All the modern conveniences, including gas from the village works, can be introduced, and some buildings on the property may be used by builders until removed. Eighty per cent., or more, can remain on mortgage for 21 years.
By proposed arrangements, Flushing will be reached in half an hour or less. For particulars, apply at No. 75 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—Having become the sole owner of the valuable property at Newburg known as the "Highland Iron Works," together with the Tannery adjoining, all fronting on the river, I now offer said property for sale or lease upon favorable terms. For particulars, address personally, or by mail, GEO. A. ELLIOT, Newburg, N.Y.

LOTS FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—EIGHT lots on Pacific and Dean sts., near Franklin-av., worth $500 each, will be sold for $3,000, half cash. Also, a good [illegible] house for sale on easy terms. Apply to W. BELL, [illegible], near Classon-av., Brooklyn, 2 blocks from Fulton-av. cars.

$[illegible].—FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A new four-story basement house in 42d-st., near Broadway, replete with all the modern improvements. $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises.

A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—[illegible] West 16th-st.; neighborhood very desirable. Furniture made to order, and reserved if not wanted; all in perfect order. Apply to VAN LIEW & SOUTHWICK, No. 11 Chambers-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FIFTY-SECOND-STREET [illegible] a bargain. For sale or exchange [illegible] 20 by 100 feet, on the north side of [illegible] 2d-av.; well situated for [illegible] Park assessments paid; also, [illegible] 1st-av. and 55th-st. 4 lots, each 20 by [illegible], at $1,250 each; well situated for immediate [illegible] no rock. Terms of all these lots very easy. Only one quarter cash required. Might exchange [illegible] for a genteel, modern, high-basement 2-story dwelling worth $6,700 to $7,000, and take balance on mortgage. Inquire of G. DE WITT, No. 100 John-st., or 156 West 15th-st.

HOUSE IN JERSEY CITY FOR SALE.—An elegant 3-story house, with free-stone front, and replete with all the modern conveniences, with gas and water in every story, and delightfully located on Van Vorst-square, for sale at moderate price, together with a large part of the furniture, which is nearly new. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, apply to WM. W. ROSE, No. 63 Cedar-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—$4,000 CASH AND $4,000 secured on furniture and lease will purchase one of the most profitable hotels in New-York City; the location unsurpassed, being at one of the principal ferries and depôts of railroads, opposite shipping, &c. A profitable restaurant and bar connected. The house contains near 200 rooms, and constantly full. Apply at No. 285 Broadway, Room No. 16. JNO. HUNT & CO.

LAKE GEORGE, NEW-YORK.—UNITED STATES HOTEL FOR SALE.—The above desirable property, comprising the hotel and grounds. Also 110 acres of land adjoining bordering on the lake. Beautiful building sites may be selected from this tract. Will be exchanged for City property. DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS AND elegant dwelling house, formerly occupied by the subscriber, No. 101 St. Mark's-place, 37½ feet front, having four rooms on each floor, and all the modern improvements, with or without the stable. Also, the three-story house No. 119 West 27th-st., having bath and gas. Apply to JAMES B. MURRAY, No. 12 Washington-place, or No. 96 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT EAST BROOKLYN, (late Williamsburg,) a fine large house and 16 lots, 1 acre, laid out in fine garden with all kinds of fruit, flowers, &c., situated on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., late the residence of Mr. Houghton. To be seen at any time. Inquire of HUGHES & GREEN, No. 158 Grand-st., Williamsburg, or of R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York City.

TO LET—TWO NEW HOUSES ON GRAND-ST., ASTORIA, L. I.—Seven large rooms, finished, and cellar; cistern, good well of water, with six lots of ground. Rent, yearly, $175. A lease can be had for five years, as above. Conveyance by 2d and 3d-av. railroad every five minutes, or by steamboat, from foot of Peck-slip, four times daily. Inquire of G. MARC, Astoria.

TO LET—A HANDSOME MASTIC-FRONT brick dwelling, No. 155 Union-st., near Henry, Brooklyn; three-story, basement, sub-cellar, heater, gas and fixtures; water in the back basement; marble mantels. The house is 50 by 24 feet; lot 100 feet. Will be put in complete order. Possession the 1st of May. Will be let cheap to a good tenant. Apply to M. RUPP, No. 130 Water-st., New-York.

TO LET.—A GENTEELY-FURNISHED, AIRY house, with modern improvements, between Union and Madison-square, to a small, responsible family. The present occupants (three quiet people) would board with them in payment for rent. Reference required. Address, with place of residence, CLINTON, Madison-square Post-office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A neat cottage in Spencer-st., rent only $200; also in Skillman-st., near Myrtle-av., $300, and a beautiful cottage for sale in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., $3,600. C. H. OLIVER, Room No. 7, No. 246 Broadway, or H. PHILLIPS, Skillman-st., near Myrtle-av.

TO LET—A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS, suitable for any business, on the third and fourth floors of the brown stone buildings Nos. 173 and 175 Greenwich, corner of Cortlandt-st. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT RAVENSwood, L. I., two beautiful cottages, in complete order, containing eleven rooms each. Their location for attraction and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For terms, apply to G. HOPKINS, 40 Peck-slip, up stairs, from 11 to 12½, or at Ravenswood.

TO LET—IN BUILDING NO. 1 BOWERY, FACing Chatham-square, the third floor, lighted by 28 windows, well calculated for light mechanical business. Also, rooms and offices on second floor. Also, store No. 6 Division-st. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner of Bowery.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT HASTING'S, ON HUDSON RIVER—21 miles from the City, 5 minutes' walk from Railroad Depôt, two dwellings adjoining, handsome villa style, each 8 rooms. Rent, $225 each, or will be furnished if desired at a rent of $300 to $350 each. Apply to C. W. THOMAS, No. 215 Pearl-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY frame house, with basement and sub-cellar, gas and water in the house, in Green-av., first house from Carlton, and one block from Fulton-av., Brooklyn. Rent $325. Price $3,600. Inquire of S. B. BOWLES, No. 118 William-st., New-York, or No. 512 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURG—THE THREE-story and basement house, No. 219 South 9th-st., suitable for a genteel family; a desirable location; only five minutes' walk from Peck-slip Ferry. Rent $300. Apply to GEORGE S. BRENNAN, No. 197 South 2d-st.

TO LET—TWO COTTAGES IN 56TH-ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.; rent low. Sixth-av. Railroad runs to 50th-st. For particulars apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway, next to southwest corner of 24th-st.

TO LET—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE PRESent occupant going to Europe, the elegant four-story house No. 35 West 35th-st., near 5th-av. The house is first-class, and will be painted if desired. Apply to F. R. COWDERT, Nos. 39 and 41 Ann-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE LOWER PART of the three-story brick house No. 149 Duffield-st., consisting of basement story, parlors and rooms in upper part, in all, 8 rooms; rent, including gas-fixtures, $225. Inquire of J. A. BARKER, No. 57 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF ONE OF those four-story brown-stone buildings, No. 233 Hudson-st., one of the best locations in the City for milliners, tailors or any light or fancy business. Inquire at No. 233 Hudson-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK WORKshop No. [illegible] Greenwich-st., 25 by 55 feet, suitable for any mechanical business. Inquire on the premises of J. T. ROBIN, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar, office No. 4.

TO LET—A HOUSE CONTAINING FIVE OR six rooms, with kitchen attached, stable and garden, adjoining the village of West Farms, and commanding a view of Bronx River. Price $200. Possession immediately if required. Apply to A. B. RAYMOND, as the mill, or THOMAS MISSER, West Farms.

TO LET—A LARGE STORE AND CELLAR, and possession given on May 1. A good stand for dry goods or dry groceries. Messrs. FOWLER & KNIFFIN will open on opposite corner May 1. Will be let reasonable. Apply at HARRIOT'S, No. 124 Charles-st.

TO LET—THE CONVENIENTLY ARRANGED and well finished house No. 88 East 23d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Has the modern conveniences. Possession immediately if desired; rent $550. Apply at No. 18 Dutch-st., corner of Fulton, of A. C. HINTON.

TO LET—A FINE, FULL-SIZED FOUR-STORY, modern built brown-stone front house, in 30th-st., pleasantly located. Rent, to an undoubted tenant, only $800. Contains all the modern improvements. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET—A VERY NICE THREE-STORY BRICK basement house No. 42 Stuyvesant-st., near St. Mark's Church. House in good order, with gas and fixtures, furnace, &c. Rent $700. Seen from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE ON 80th-st., near Hudson River; Hudson River Railroad cars and stages close by. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, inquire at the office of LEOPOLD EIDLITZ, Architect, No. 308 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

TO LET—BROADWAY WAREROOMS, NEAR White-st., west side, three remarkably fine rooms on first floor, with easy access—wide stairs—suitable for any kind of business. Apply to J. H. CHAMBERS, piano-fortes, No. 385 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—SEVERAL LOTS ON Washington-st., near Desbrosses-st. Also, house No. 166 Hudson, corner of Laight-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row building, between Chatham and Centre sts., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—A STORE, NO. 108 NASSAU-ST.—A two-story house and ground in 106th-st., next to the 5th-av. and three rooms, &c., on 3d-av., next to 81st-st. Apply to D. FANSHAW, Book and Job Printer, No. 35 Ann-st., corner of Nassau, or 3d-av. and 91st-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three-story brick house, 20 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, PART OF A house in Stanton-st., near the Bowery, consisting of large front room and bedroom on second floor, with back basement and pantries. Inquire at No. 147 Forsyth-st.

TO LET VERY CHEAP—3-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar dwelling north side 59d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Also, store No. 912 Broadway. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 16 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A NEAT TWO-STORY COTTAGE-built house, on 59th-st., 150 feet east of 2d-av., with three lots of ground. Rent moderate to a small family. Apply at No. 146 Eldridge-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 75 CATHARINE-st., suitable for almost any business. Inquire in the boot and shoe store, No. 76 Catharine-st. WILLIAM LINN.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements, No. 173½ West 34th st. Apply to E. LYON, No. 424 Broadway, or S. WYKOFF, No. 424 3d-av.

TO LET—NO. 18 WALKER, NEAR CHURCH-st., house 4 stories, in excellent order. Apply to G. A. SACCHI, No. 60 William-st.

TO LET—IN THE BUILDING NO. 16 BEEKMAN, near Nassau-st., two lofts and three offices. Apply on the premises, to W. H. PARSONS & CO.

TO LET—ENGLISH-BASEMENT HOUSE NO. 87 West 26th-st. Apply to J. BAYLEY, No. 90 Chambers-st. Rent $650.

TO LET—FURNISHED PARLORS, WITH BEDrooms, attendance, &c., at No. 18 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of a good workshop, No. 74 Wooster-st. Inquire of SMITH & CRANE, on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY AND ATTIC house No. [illegible] West 17th-st.
The cottage on 3d-av., near 64th-st.
The country seat at East Chester.
The three story brick house No. [illegible] East 25th-st.
The three story and basement brick house 268 9th-st.
The stores, with dwellings, 3d-av. and 50th-st.
The rooms for business No. 173 and 175 Greenwich-st.
The rooms for business No. 469 Broadway.
The [illegible] for manufacturing, 39th-st.
The [illegible] [illegible]-st., near 4th-st.
The [illegible] [illegible] 14th-st., near 10th-av.
The [illegible] and attic house No. 255 Green-st.
Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. [illegible] [illegible]-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A GOOD THREE-story brick house in Lafayette-av., first house east of Portland-av., has gas, range, bath, wash tubs, &c. Also, a two-story frame-cottage, No. 361 Carlton-av., has gas and fixtures, and is now being painted and papered; possession of which can be had next week. These houses are within half a block of the Fulton-av. railroad, and to desirable tenants will be let low. Apply to CHARLES JENKINS, No. 32 Frankfort-st., New York, or to J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av., and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE FIRST-CLASS three-story brick house No. 235 Dean-st., corner of Nevins-st.; sub-cellar, full basement, saloon parlors, highly ornamented, statuary marble mantels, gas in all the rooms, with handsome fixtures, water and range in kitchen, in all respects convenient, and admirably adapted to the residence of a physician, as the basement is large, light and handsome, on a corner, and the premises in a highly respectable neighborhood, which is rapidly increasing. Rent low. Apply to F. A. HUNTINGTON, No. 1 Huntington-place, Powers-st., corner of Wyckoff.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, EASTERN DISTRICT, from May 1, part of a house, No. 12 Washington-place, South 6th-st. near 5th, fourth block from Peck-slip Ferry, consisting of a sub-basement, kitchen, front basement, and two large rooms and bedroom on the second floor, walls painted, marble mantels, gas fixtures, &c. Rent $290. With three rooms on third floor, rent $385. Apply at the front door from 8 to 9 or 2 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE NEW FOUR-story brick buildings (25x50) on west side of 3d-av., between 48th and 49th sts.; will be finished with marble mantels, gas, bath rooms, &c. The stores will be rented with back rooms adjoining and finished basements, and the dwelling part in floors, to respectable families. For plans and full particulars, apply to T. B. GILFORD, No. 150 Nassau-st., from 12 to 2.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS TO GOOD TENants, two of the row of neat and convenient three-story houses, with verandas in front, on 38th-st., north side, between 4th and 5th avs. The street is 100 feet wide, regulated, flagged and lighted, and being on high ground and accessible by three Railroads at all times, renders the location healthy and desirable. Apply to JAMES KING, first house of the row, or at No. 90 Amity st.

TO LEASE—THE HOTEL NOW FINISHING on the northeast corner of 24th-st. and 3d-av. The building is most substantially built, well ventilated, lighted, &c., with all the modern conveniences. The house will accommodate 100 lodgers, mostly with single rooms. The house also has a restaurant, billiard-room, dining-room, reading and bar-room, and room for washing and ironing for the house, and the accommodation of the boarders. For particulars, inquire of WILLIAM COMPTON, stall 14 Washington market, or at 145 East 26th-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF THE first class, splendidly located in the city of Hoboken, on the south corner of River Terrace, and commanding a full view of the river and bay. It was built and furnished by the late Robert L. Stevens, Esq., and will be let for three, six or twelve months. For terms and particulars, apply to J. M. BOARD, No. 97 Barclay-st., New-York, from 1 to 3 P. M., or No. 84 Washington-st., Hoboken, from 8 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 9 P. M.

ROOMS TO LET.—UNFURNISHED LODGING-rooms in Broadway, below Cortlandt-st., in suites, consisting of sitting room and bedroom attached, may be rented by business men, at prices varying from $100 to $175. None but parties of respectability need apply. Inquire of P. N. GELLATLY, No. 167 Broadway, room No. 6, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN A PLEAsant part of the City, near 6th-av., a 3-story house, with furnace, gas, water, bath room, water-closet, and all conveniences, and furnished throughout; will be let to a small family at $1,200 a year. The advertiser, if desired, will retain one room and pay a liberal price for partial board. Apply at the office of the *Daily Times*.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS OPPOSITE THE New-York Hotel for single gentlemen. Also, two suites of parlors, suitable for one or two gentlemen. The house is in perfect order, having been entirely new furnished. Will be rented by the week, month or year. Apply on the premises, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway.

TO LET.—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF the late O. Mauran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, comprising a house, partially furnished, 50 feet square, with a wing 20x18; a stable, &c., and 30 acres of land. The view extends far beyond the City, Newark, Rockaway and Neversink. For terms, apply to JAS. B. GLENTWORTH, No. 3 Broad-st.

NO. 19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—A SUITE OF ELEgantly furnished parlors, three rooms deep, on first floor, to let for the ensuing season, rooms on second and third floors; also a well-furnished front basement, suitable for a professional gentleman. References required. N. B.—The rooms will be let to gentlemen only.

TO MILLINERS OR FURNITURE DEALERS.—To lease, the upper part of the marble building No. 637 Broadway, near St. Thomas Church. Also a store, if required.
The premises are very desirable, being 50 by 100 feet. Go and see them.

A FINE FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENTLEMEN on the second story, with bedroom attached; also neatly furnished lodging rooms in the upper story to rent cheap. Apply at No. 80 Prince-st., near the Metropolitan Hotel.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE gore of land at the intersection of Pearl-st. and the Bowery, together with the underground privilege from the Corporation, embracing an area of 2,500 square feet. DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

$300.—TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE IN 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., containing three rooms, with closets on second floor, front basement, and one room on third floor; more rooms for more rent. Gas, bath, &c. Address R., *Times* office.

YONKERS.—HOUSE AND FURNITURE TO let, or furniture for sale, on Warburton-av.; gas, water, &c., &c.; fine river view. Address W., Box 1,490, New-York Post Office, or call at No. 46 Beaver-st., 3d story, front office.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

STORE TO LET.—A LARGE CORNER STORE in Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway. It would be altered to suit a good tenant. Apply at No. 93 Prince-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FOR SALE—SIXTEEN YEARS' LEASE OF TWO lots of ground, with building on, in Broome st., between Mangin and Tompkins sts., New-York. Inquire of ANN LAFORGE, No. 17 Broome-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FARM, ONE HOUR'S RIDE from New-York, situated two miles from Paterson, N. J., on the Paterson and West Bloomfield road, fifty acres of good tillable land, all under good cultivation and well watered; a good dwelling and outhouses; a good well of water; a good orchard, with a variety of choice fruit trees. Conditions of sale, half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, inquire at CRANES & CO.'S Express Office, No. 124 West-st., New-York, or No. 118 Congress-st., Paterson, or of Mrs. MARGARET VAN REYPER, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO.—A farm of about 100 acres, well situated one-half mile north of the depôt, upon which there is a large two-story and attic frame house, 32 by 40, with an extension. Also, good barns, stabling, &c., nearly new, and in complete order, good garden and plenty of fruit. Also, a plot of 36 acres, about the same distance from the depôt, which will be sold in plots to suit purchasers, with a fine building site on each, commanding an extensive land and water prospect. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., or to A. P. CARPENTER, Esq., on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM OF ABOUT 230 acres, at Madison, N. J., with orchard of 600 apple trees, in good bearing; with large barn, farm-house, &c.; being a part of the estate of the late William Gibbons; with several fine building sites, &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

5,000 ACRES OF GOOD FARMING AND Pine Lands for sale for cash, or will be exchanged for merchandise. These lands are located near the line of the land grant Railroad. Also, 200 acres near Hastings, Minnesota. Inquire at the Western Land Agency of JOHN L. DORRANCE, No. 88 Liberty-st., corner Broadway.

40,000 ACRES OF EXCELLENT PINE TIMBER LAND FOR SALE—In Tuscola County, Mich., near Cass River. The lumber ranks among the best in market and quite accessible. Will be sold on easy terms, together or to suit purchasers. HORACE WINANS, Real Estate Broker, No. 181 Broadway, second floor.

FOR SALE—FRUIT, DAIRY AND GARDEN farms, of all sizes, from 10 to 75 miles from New-York, near depôts, churches and schools, from $1,100 upward. Also, several country places to let and exchange. Full particulars at Room No. 7, No. 346 Broadway. C. H. OLIVER.

FARM FOR SALE—TWO MILES FROM DEPOT at West Bloomfield, New-Jersey, 14 miles from city, situated on the mountain; 25½ acres all under good cultivation, but 5 acres, which is in wood; good buildings and plenty of fruit; price $4,500. Apply to R. BRINHERHOFF, No. 105 Fulton-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—THIRTY-ONE ACRES with good two-story house, on the line of N. J. R. R. to Philadelphia, half-mile from depôt, one hour's ride from New-York; plenty of fruit and shade trees on the premises. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 87 Cedar-st., up stairs.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 12 miles from the City, near North Belleville, N. J. Communication with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage containing 10 rooms, and all necessary out buildings on a lawn of ten acres sloping beautifully to the water's edge. The lawn will cut $150 worth of hay, and contains the greatest variety of shrubbery and fine fruit and shade trees. Good bathing, fishing and boating in front of the house. Situation exceedingly rural and picturesque. Rent, furnished, $600. Forty acres more can be had. Apply at No. 53 University-place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Orange, N. J., one hour's ride from New-York. The house, two-story, with wing, and with piazzas front and rear, is now in process of building, and will be completed about the 10th to the 15th of May. It is built by the day's work, and will be thoroughly finished. The location is fine, commanding a view of Orange Mountain and Valley; and convenient, being within three minutes' walk of the principal depôt. The lot is 75 feet wide by 236 feet deep. For terms and further information, apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York, where a map of the village and a plan of the house may be seen.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN MERIDEN, Connecticut, two minutes' walk from the depôt where all express trains from New-York to Boston stop. The locality is unsurpassed for salubrity, beauty of scenery, and rural attractions; the grounds well-stocked with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; the house pleasant and convenient, having 10 rooms, besides pantry, closets, and attic; is furnished with hot and cold water and warmed by furnace. Convenient barns, sheds, &c. Apply to J. H. PRATT, No. 57 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED IN WESTCHESTER, between Harlem and Hudson River Railroads, of from twenty to one hundred acres; would prefer to rent it, with privilege of buying. The best of care would be taken of it. Address COUNTRY, at the office of the *Times*.

SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated one mile from the city of Troy, on elevated ground, commanding the finest views and most diversified scenery anywhere to be met with. The grounds contain about 18 acres highly cultivated land elaborately laid out and artistically improved. The shrubbery, including fruit and vines, has the advantage of fifteen years' growth. The flower gardens attached are unsurpassed. No pains or expense has been spared to make the house all any one could desire. It is comparatively new and in perfect order and repair. The same may be said of the out-houses, which are ample and in exact keeping with the requirements of the place.
The above place will be sold low, on accommodating terms of payment. The advertiser has no further use for it, and will not rent it. It will be sold wholly or partially, furnished if desired. Possession will be given immediately, or at some future day to be agreed upon. Apply to No. 17 Water st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE AND HIGHLY desirable country residence of the subscriber at Upper Ravenswood, Long Island. The property consists of 160 feet front on the East River, running back to the turnpike, embracing about 3 acres, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery, and in a high state of cultivation. The house is new, commodious, replete with every convenience and built by days' work in the most substantial manner, and is in every respect one of the most desirable residences for a gentleman of wealth to be found in the vicinity of New-York. Inquire for particulars of J. S. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st., or on the premises of CHARLES WHITLEMORE.
Also for sale, a lot adjourning the above, 150 feet on river by about 600 feet deep, running through to turnpike.

ELEGANT CHEAP COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A BARGAIN FOR CASH—3½ miles from the City Hall, New-York, 1¼ miles south of Jersey City, on the Bergen Point plank-road, on high land, overlooking the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and the Bay. Dwelling, cottage style, newly finished; about one acre of ground. If not sold previous to Tuesday next, will on that day, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, be offered at auction. For further information, inquire of WM. M. LUMMIS & CO., No. 49 Warren-st., New-York, or at No. 75 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or of the owner, J. B. WILKINSON, Troy, N. Y.
P. S.—Stages from Jersey City Ferry pass the door.

HUDSON RIVER.—SEVERAL BUILDING sites, with an acre or more of land, for sale on the banks of the Hudson River, 12 miles from the City Hall, with frequent access by cars. The situation is not surpassed, as to health and beauty of scenery, by any on the North River, and the neighborhood is well improved by a desirable class of inhabitants. Arrangements can be made if desired for house and all improvements complete. Address J. C. SIDNEY, at COX, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S, No. 374 Broadway, where a map of the place can be seen, or at Spuyten Duyvel, N. Y.

TO LET AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—The residence owned and lately occupied by Andrew Clark, Esq., with two or more acres of land, half a mile from the Depôt, and near Rye Beach. The house is two-story and attic, 38 by 46, with an extension, beautifully situated, well shaded and in good order. There is a fine garden, plenty of fruit, good carriage-house, stabling, &c. Also, a small house, half a mile from the Depôt, with garden, barn, and seven acres of fine meadow land, if wanted. The rent of the small house and garden is $100 per year. Apply to P. G. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement Insurance Building.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, L. I., the large commodious dwelling, 14 rooms, with furnace, hot and cold water, kitchen range, marble mantels, sliding doors, dumb waiter, piazza front and rear, and about 3 acres of high terraced land, with choice fruit and ornamental trees, a barn, 40x40, and gardener's house, situate on the Crescent, Broadway and Academy sts., access by steamboat and stages hourly. Apply to W. M. WHITNEY, No. 61 Pine-st., New-York, or J. M. WHITNEY, Astoria, L. I.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, with 25 or 65 acres of land, near the village of Fishkill, Dutchess County, and within 40 minutes' drive of one of the best stations on the Hudson River Railroad. There are on the premises a Gothic house, with many modern improvements, barns, carriage-house, ice house, two never failing springs, old and young orchards of all kinds of fruit, and a well-stocked garden. This property will be sold at a low price as the owner is about to leave for the West. Apply to ANTHONY VAN WYCK, Fishkill Village, or SKEEL, VAN VALKENBURGH & CO., No. 206 Fulton-st.

POUGHKEEPSIE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated within 20 minutes' walk of the Hudson River R. R. Depôt, on a beautiful eminence, commanding a splendid view of the City and surrounding country, also fine mountain scenery. The property consists of about 2 acres of ground well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, strawberries and grape vines in abundance. The house is commodious, containing about 12 rooms, with verandah on two sides, making it a delightful residence. Price $5,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 3 Pine-st.

STATEN ISLAND COTTAGE.—TO LET—The cottage, on the river, between Snug Harbor and Factoryville, five or six minutes' walk from each landing. The place embraces about five acres; has ample garden, and a pasture for a couple of cows. The dwelling is in good order, and will comfortably accommodate a large family. For terms and permission to see the place, apply to RUFUS K. DELAFIELD, Esq., near the Harbor, or to JOHN CAMPBELL, No. 110 Nassau-st.

COTTAGE, STABLE, CARRIAGE-HOUSE, &c., at Hastings, on the Hudson River, within five minutes' walk of the Railroad Station and Steamboat Landing. To be Let, the above cottage, &c., with garden and about two acres of plantation, walks, &c. The cottage contains 11 rooms, with cellar and woodhouse; and has closets and other fixtures. It will be let without stable, if desired. Apply to W. H. SAUNDERS, the owner, at Hastings, on the Hudson.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE HOUR'S RIDE from the City, a very desirable country residence on Prospect Hill, town of Pelham, near East Chester, a good two-story and attic house, containing 13 rooms, with about one acre of ground, and all necessary out-buildings, one mile from Pelhamville station, 1¼ from New-Rochelle, and 2 from Mount Vernon, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of THOMAS SPOTTEN, No. 118 Bowery.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country residence at Ravenswood, L. I. House in cottage style, well built, with carriage-house and stable; the grounds well stocked with fruit, ornamental trees and shrubbery; situated within 300 feet of steamboat landing. The location is unsurpassed for salubrity, beauty of scenery, and rural attractions. For particulars, inquire of P. G. VAN ALST, No. 140 4th-st., Williamsburg, or at WRIGHT & VAN ALST'S Store, Ravenswood, L. I.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE CHEAP.—This place is at Stamford, Conn. It is splendidly located near the Railroad depôt; contains 71 acres, large stone house, &c., and plenty of choice fruit. The land is rich, good for cultivation or building lots. Also, a small, cheap country seat at Saybrook, Conn., mouth of the Connecticut River. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—AN ITALIAN COTTAGE, BEAUTIfully situated on the brow of the Palisades, back of Elysian Fields, commanding an unequaled prospect of the River and Bay, with nearly two acres, terraced for garden; with a noble growth of elms, hedges, shrubs and flowers in fine condition. Price $6,500. A decided bargain. Inquire of C. LUXTON, near West Hoboken, or at No. 321 Broadway.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, late the residence of WM. SEATON, Esq., near East Chester village and the railroad depôts, consisting of a large double house, carriage, and ice-house, garden, and about 15 acres of land. Apply at No. 192 Broadway from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, about nine miles from City Hall, a country residence, beautifully situated, overlooking the surrounding country and the Central Park, with 18 acres of land, which can be cut up into building sites. For further information apply at No. 109 Leonard-st., corner of Benson, where a painting can be seen of the place.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, commanding a fine view of the Bay and East River, containing 37½ acres. A large and commodious dwelling-house, barn and out-houses, all in good order; well calculated for a retired gentleman. A full description given and terms made known on application to COVERT & Co., No. 47 Warren-st., New-York.

TO LET AT HASTINGS—ON HUDSON, A cottage house with 11 rooms, cellar, &c.; surrounded by large grounds laid out in walks; near Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing. Possession to be had immediately. Inquire of C. D. GODFREY, at the office of J. C. Hoe & Co., No. 10 Liberty-place, New-York, between 1 o'clock and 4 o'clock P. M.

TO LET ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—Some 30 miles up, a first-class country seat, with modern improvements, furnished, for six months or a year, houses 48x70, stables, &c., supplied by natural springs, extensive and magnificent river view, six acres of cultivated land; location healthy. Address C. D., Box No. 201 Post Office.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTRY SEAT AND BUILDING SITES, TWO MILES NORTH OF NEWBURGH, FOR SALE CHEAP TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—Large house and 4, 10 or 20 acres of land. Also, 5 beautiful sites for building of about 12 acres each. Inquire personally or by mail of JOHN S. THAYER, Newburgh.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AT STAPLETON, STAten Island, (on Wright-st.) Apply on the premises, or to F. C. NIEBUHR, No. 25 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE AT GLEN COVE—A SPLENDID country seat of about 10 acres, 1 mile from the steamboat landing; the improvements are of first-class, built in 1854. Would be exchanged for a first-class house up town. Also, a small place of about 3 acres. Inquire at No. 183 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A HANDSOME large and convenient mansion, with 1¼ acres choice land; fruit in great variety and abundance; near the depôt, at Tarrytown; on high ground, and perfectly healthy location; will be sold at a bargain or rented. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOM WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, A room for a work-room; front basement preferred, together with the use of a furnished parlor during the day; no sign used. Also board in same house for lady; must be situated within three blocks of Broadway, and below 9th-st. References exchanged. Call or address DRESSMAKER, No. 500 Houston st.

WANTED TO RENT—PART OF A GENTEEL house, consisting of 6 or 7 rooms; rent not to exceed $300. Location between Hammond and 21st sts., and west of 6th-av. Address TENANT, No. 136 West-st., with full particulars.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN, A NICE dry basement, unfurnished, at a moderate rent, near or within a few blocks of Broadway and Canal st. would be preferred. Address C. V. B. S., *Times* office.

STEAM POWER.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—In the Depôt Buildings corner Elm and Franklin-sts., one square east from Broadway. Croton water, gas, water closets, and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam-pipes.

SMALL ROOMS WITH POWER TO LET—$3 50, $4 50, and $5 50 per week. No. 12 Avenue D; one large room, 3d floor, at No. 250 Canal-st. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET—LARGE and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 490 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal-st., running through to Walker-st., by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—FLOORS WITH STEAM POWER, corner av. C and 13th-st. Inquire of E. HIDDEN.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, IN ALL COLORS AND STYLES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at prices from $25 and upwards. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 85,) four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE. CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION, BY R. PATTON, NO. 24 GROVE-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS AT NO. 109 FULTON-STREET, OPPOSITE DUTCH.—WILLIAM SHARP would respectfully call the attention of his friends and the public, that he is now selling the entire stock belonging to the estate of the late JAMES M. SHARP, consisting of rosewood, mahogany, and black walnut parlor, dining, and bedroom suites; also a good assortment of office furniture. The above stock will be sold at cost, to close the estate before the 1st of May.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand. (Old suites repainted.) Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company are now ready to execute orders for Iron Bedsteads, &c. Housekeepers about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call. Country dealers, shipping houses and public institutions liberally dealt with. Office 175 Centre-st., near Howard.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE—Superb suites in all colors, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 484 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDEE.

SHOW CASES.—A. J. CAMPBELL, MANUFACturer, has removed from his old stand to No. 107 Fulton-st., between Nassau and William sts. A large assortment of metal and wood cases on hand. Country merchants and others call and see. Branch No. 22 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE WANTED—The subscriber would like to purchase about two or three hundred dollars worth of furniture, about the medium quality, not too high-priced, for which he will pay cash. Any parties, or family, about breaking up may address a line to L. HAMILTON, *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF MAHOGANY FURNITURE WANTED.—Parties having such to dispose of, and willing to accept payment in small amounts, will please address B., *Times* office. Furniture which has been carefully used a short time might answer.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FRENCH'S Show Case warerooms, 44 Chatham-st., and 57 Bowery. A general assortment of show cases constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTURED by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Circulars forwarded by application as above.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
This magnificent instrument, just introduced by THALBERG,
At his matinées musicales, is without a rival for the church or drawing room.
A full assortment on hand and open to the inspection of the public.
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore; in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. [illegible] Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes constructed with the patent iron wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANOS.—ONLY WAREROOMS NOS. 419 AND 421 BROADWAY, CORNER OF CANAL.—A large variety of the above make to rent. Rent deducted if purchased. Beautiful pianos, same make, for sale, on reasonable terms. TAYLOR & FARLEY'S melodeons for sale.

AT THE MARBLE BUILDING CORNER Broadway and Grand-st. may be found great bargains in new and second-hand pianos. HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S & HAINES BROS.' new pianos at low prices. Second-hand pianos at $25, $40, $100, to $200. Pianos to let. Melodeons cheap. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS.—JUDSON & MUNGER have removed to No. 722 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, where can be found the best assortment of Pianos and Melodeons in the City, for sale or to let. N. B.—Storage for pianos and furniture.

PRIZE PIANO-FORTES.—G. & H. BARMORE, No. 248 Bleecker-st., manufactory and warerooms, offer a large and varied assortment at lower prices than ever before. Also several superior second-hand Pianos, all to be sold this month to make alteration in business.

FOR SALE—PIANO—PIANO—PIANO—A FINE-toned piano-forte, Haines maker, 7-octaves, with handsome rosewood case, perfectly new, having been in use but a few months, and warranted. Can be seen at No. 96 West 13th-st.

GREAT BARGAIN.—GRAND DIAGONAL 7-octave rosewood piano forte, elegant case and superior tone, made by one of the best makers and warranted, cost $500, will be sold for $260. Been used a few months. Can be seen at No 141 9th-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., cor. 21st-st. Rent applied towards purchase if desired. Price moderate. J. H. PELTON.

PIANO FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND PIANO Apply to PARSONS & PETIT, No. 163 Pearl-st.

COAL.

COAL.—ON HAND, AND CONSTANTLY DIScharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range size; also, Black-mine and Tunnel-vein Red ash, for grates and stoves; delivered dry, clean, and free from impurity, at lowest cash prices. Yards, No. 171 Lexington-av., corner 32d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th-sts.

LACKAWANNA COAL.—THE RETAIL PRICE of the best broken and screened coal is now reduced to $5 per ton of 2,000 pounds delivered. Apply at our yards, corner 14th-st. and 9th-av.; Hubert-st. wharf; Gouverneur-st. and Front, East River; No. 26 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., No. 29 William-st.

GAS FIXTURES.

NEW STYLES GAS FIXTURES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
White Dinner sets, $15; Tea sets, $6; Toilet sets, $4.
W. H. SILLIMAN, Broadway and 28th-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE EXTENSIVE AND well selected stock of LAMPS, CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES, contained in the late store of THOMAS F. PHILLIP, No. 117 William-st., will be sold at cost in order to close, per order of the Assignee. WILLIAM N. MARCUS, Assignee.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of JOHN L. BUCKLEY & CO., for the continuation of the flour, grain and general commission business, heretofore carried on by JOHN L. BUCKLEY, deceased, at No. 21 Front-st.
JOHN L. BUCKLEY.
New-York, March 28, 1857. JOHN J. MARVIN.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] JAMES C. [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

[illegible] FERGUS, TURNER & CO., BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS, [illegible]

We [illegible] opened a house for the transaction of [illegible] the above [illegible] will be prepared to buy and sell EXCHANGE [illegible] principal cities; buy and [illegible] LAND WARRANTS, locate LANDS, pay Taxes, make Collections [illegible] Accurate [illegible] books and field notes [illegible] Land Office, [illegible] use of parties [illegible] business through the [illegible]
References—[illegible] Lucas & [illegible] Louis; American [illegible] Kirtland & Co., [illegible]ers, New-York.

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given [illegible] Directors of the St. Nicholas [illegible] held at the office of said Company [illegible] 14th-st., on TUESDAY, the [illegible] the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock, A. M., [illegible] for three Inspectors for the next [illegible] WM. S. SLOCUM, [illegible]

$50,000 TO INVEST IN PURCHASE OF first or second bonds and mortgages [illegible] discount. We will purchase mortgages on Brooklyn or New-York improved or unimproved property. CHAS. R. MILLER & CO., No. 139 Broadway.

$1,000,000.—CASH ADVANCED ON diamonds, watches, silks, dry goods, jewelry, pianos, &c., &c., or bought for cash, at the highest prices. Commercial Loan Agency, No. 88 Cedar-st., up stairs. J. R. WILLIS & CO.

$32,500 IN SUMS FROM $2,500 TO $20,000—Wanted upon satisfactory first mortgages; terms to suit. Address Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bonds of this Company having reached the amount of more than one million of dollars, and the requisite legislative authority having been received, the Directors have declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable in stock on the 27th day of April, inst., at the Transfer office, No. 45 Wall-st., agreeably to the following resolution of the Board, adopted on the establishment of the Sinking Fund.

Resolved, That as often as the Bonds purchased by the Sinking Fund amount to ten per cent. on the capital stock, this Company will, upon receiving due authority from the Legislature of the State, declare at the next semi-annual dividend day a stock-dividend of ten per cent.

Where the dividend amounts to one or more full shares, the same will be placed to the credit of the stockholder, and a certificate for the same issued on application at the office; and when the dividend does not amount to a full share the stockholder will receive a scrip certificate in favor of the bearer, which can be converted into full stock on presentation with other similar certificates, in amounts which can be made into full shares.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the 15th inst., and be opened on the 27th inst.

The Board of Directors have resolved that in future the stock dividends will be declared as often as the Sinking Fund amounts to *five* per cent. on the capital stock, instead of ten per cent., as provided in the original resolution.

By order of the Board of Directors.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.
New-York, April 8, 1857.

Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, March 31, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of 4 per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the second Monday in April ensuing. The transfer-books will close on the 1st of April and remain so till 13th, inclusive. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, APRIL 4, 1857.—A quarterly dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this company has this day been declared payable on demand. JOHN S. HUNT, Treasurer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FIRST-CLASS ACADEMY AND BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR SALE.—The owner of a first-class academy being about to retire upon a fortune, made in the business, will sell the lands and buildings at their fair value, namely, $10,000, and will transfer to the purchaser, if competent to continue the business, its good will gratis. The receipts amount regularly to $12,000 per annum, and are paid always in advance. The present term will expire on the 1st of May next, when that sum will be paid to the new proprietor, if of good standing in his profession. The property is in such excellent condition as not to require the expenditure of a dollar in repairs. Terms, $5,000 in cash and $5,000 on mortgage. Address S. E. S., office of the *Courier and Enquirer*, No. 182 Pearl-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A LADIES' BOARDING-SCHOOL.—The owner has been many years proprietor of this Seminary, which is now full of scholars and in a prosperous condition. The buildings are very large and every convenience attached, and delightfully situated in a fine village west of Albany, with good society and church privileges, perfectly healthy, grounds laid out, with fine vegetable garden [illegible] acres of good land. The proprietor, wishing to retire, would sell the entire farm, with the improvements and good-will of his school, together with his furniture, several pianos, &c., or would exchange for property in this City paying an interest. Address note to J. O. N., at this office, which will receive immediate attention.

A RARE CHANCE.—WILL BE SOLD, EITHER in the whole or in part on very moderate and easy terms, an excellent business in Chicago, which will yield to a competent and energetic business man with a cash capital of $6,000, not less than $15,000 per annum, and may be readily enlarged so as to yield double that amount. For particulars, as well as for the address of the party having this business for sale, inquire of WILLIAM J. BELL, No. 25 William-st., New-York.

LUMBER, COAL, &c.—THE SUBSCRIBER has built up a business within 20 miles of New-York, which is now netting from $7,000 to $10,000 per annum. To any respectable party having from $10,000 to $15,000 cash capital, and good business capacity, is offered a splendid and permanent business—together with leases of the premises for five or ten years. Address, with name, &c., HENRY, at this office.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID CIGAR STORE, Broadway, under an elegant hotel, large business, price $600. Also, superior wholesale liquor store, Stanton-st., fine business, price $1,100. Also, superb barber shop, Court st., Brooklyn, $200. Also, splendid house and store, Hudson av., Brooklyn, $1,500. Also, house and 14 lots ground to let, Morisiana, Westchester Co., Rent $250. Apply No. 113 Chamber-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-THREE ACRES SPLENDID land, near Port Richmond, $175 per acre; also $15,000 for quarter interest in 1,500 acres land and mineral lands, Iowa, worth $150,000; also superior eating-house, Harrison-st., $800; also splendid porter-house, [illegible] st., $1,000; also porter-house doing a fine business, [illegible] $250. Apply 113 Chambers-st., room No. 4.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—A WHOLEsale and retail store, on the western side of town; superbly located, and doing a fine business. Price $1,500. The lease is worth all the money. Inquire at No. [illegible] Washington-st., corner of Harrison.

ANOTHER SERIOUS ACCIDENT FROM BURNING FLUID.—If you would prevent them, use the INDIA RUBBER FLUID LAMP, which cannot break or explode. Sold by HAWXHURST, MOTT & CO., Manufacturers, No. 69 Fulton-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

KEMEYS & SAMPSON, IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE, No. 279 Washington-st., between Chamber and Warren, New-York, offer at lowest market rates, Bar and Bundle Iron and Steel of all descriptions.

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES—BANK VAULTS, DOORS AND FRAMES.—The attention of those interested is respectfully called to Lillie's Impenetrable Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, Vaults and Doors, secured by Lillie's Powder and Burglar-Proof Locks. These articles having been fully tested are undoubtedly the only real security against fire and burglars ever offered the public. For sale by J. C. MORRIS, Agent, No. 305 Pearl-st., New-York.

SABLE IRON WORKS, CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, HORSE-SHOE IRON, NAIL RODS, &c.—The undersigned, agent for the manufacturers, is prepared to execute orders for the above well-known brand of nails and iron on favorable terms.
Parcels for the West or interior of this State can be delivered at Rouse's Point, Troy or Albany. MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 55 Broad-st.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT entirely new works, with superior machinery. There are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

MACHINERY.

BARLOW'S ROTARY WOOD PLANING MACHINE—Will plane 24 inches wide and from ½ to 3½ inches thick; price $275. The above machine, with tonguing and grooving machine, $325. These machines are complete in every respect, and equal to any in use. Sold by the Newark Machine Company, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE.—STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, SHAFTing, &c. Apply on the premises to JAMES B. KELLY, assignee of GROW & CHRISTOPHER, No. 118 3d-av., corner of 14th-st.

HYDRAULIC PRESS FOR SALE—300 TONS pressure. It is in good order, and will be sold at a sacrifice. Address E. H., Box No. 684 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINE OF six-horse power, well adapted for hoisting or pumping, &c. Inquire of J. B. CORLEIS, No. 37 East 23d-st.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
The original and genuine article. As a Spring purifier of the blood, and genuine tonic for the system, it stands unrivaled; acting simultaneously upon the stomach, bowels, kidneys, liver, and the circulation, it determines and carries off the products of unhealthy secretions, and gently stimulates while it disinfects and expels from the stomach and bowels all that is irritating, until they are cleansed and restored to a sound and healthy condition.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

REMOVAL—DR. RALPH'S OFFICES—TO No. [illegible] Broadway, corner 10th-st., where he will practice, as usual, in stricture, diseases of the sexual and urinary organs, and all chronic and constitutional diseases. Hours, till 1 and after 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Improvements Up Town—Jones' Woods Dissolving into City Lots.

Sunshine is getting into Jones' Woods. When this fine old forest, which had been talked of for a great park for the City, was supplanted by the Central Park, people supposed the nabobs that enjoyed its cool, sequestered shades, would with doubled diligence fight off all improvements, and probably with success, until they found the avenues and streets butting them hard, lager bier setting up tents on all their outskirts, their orchards and gardens tempting vagrants to break the Sunday and anti-stealing commandments, and the seclusion and darkness seducing outsiders to violate on their premises all the rest of the commandments, save and except only the one which charges us not to covet—such thief-haunted premises. But the Spirit of Improvement had madness in the woods, and their perpetual rappings and tippings have thoroughly frightened the proprietors. So quietly that not one in a thousand of those who ride through daily on the Second-avenue Railroad ever dreamed what they were at, they have joined their forces to open streets and avenues, and make the woods marketable. During the past year, thousands of fine old trees have been cut down, and the sunlight shone all yesterday morning upon mould that never smelt nor felt sunlight before for a hundred years. Goths that the owners have hired by the day cut down magnificent elms, oaks that stretched singly over many rods, tulip trees and horse-chestnuts larger by half than most of us believe them capable of growing, cedars that the British soldiery in the time of the Revolution spared for their beauty, pear and cherry trees that the mothers of these owners themselves planted. The operation has produced a good deal of heat in aristocratic eyes, but manifest destiny was too much for them.

Jones' Woods extends from Third-avenue to the East River, and from Sixty-sixth to Seventy-fifth-street. The Second-avenue was some years since graded through its western end, but that is the only public road that has yet traversed it. Yorkville has crept down from the north to its very edge, and the city has so truly marched up to its lower border that they ask $[illegible] rent for the available residences even within gunshot of it.

Street Commissioner TAYLOR's men have surrounded and taken the whole by storm. He has contracted out on short sections First-avenue both above and below the woods, and says it's all be completed this Summer. The gangs in the woods have already cut down all the timber on the line of the avenue to meet the Commissioner's men.

Avenue A is also under contract by the Commissioner up and down to the woods line. Within the woods, fewer forest trees must be sacrificed to its opening, than to that of First-avenue, but it makes melancholy havoc with the shrubbery and garden of the Jones'. Right in its line stood a square of four noble English cherry trees, in whose branches was a Summer arbor; all have been leveled. Avenue B is already open to steamboats, and ships of the line from the South, until it strikes Seventy-first street. Above that it will be open to the Harbor Commissioners' bulkhead, and no piers, we suppose, till past Seventy-fourth-street.

Some of the cross-streets are also opening. The Third-avenue Railroad have joined the owners, to open Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets. Sixty-ninth-street, we believe, is not yet touched. Whenever it does start, as they say it shall next Summer, it will cut through the mansion of the JONES—last occupied by Judge PROVOOST, further back the home of old "Ready Money Provoost," and the ancient Captain RYNDERS. Under the bank of the river is still left a roomy cellar, in good preservation, where, tradition says, the Captain kept safe such foreign goods as had not happened to pass in the usual way into the Custom-House—and here, tradition says, he hid his gold. Certainly, here party after party has searched at dead of night to find the hidden gold—but if they have ever found it they have found wisdom too, and kept their mouths shut. Seventy-first and Seventy-fourth streets are so far opened that they will be fit for travel from Third-avenue to the river by the middle of June. Seventy-first-street is for the most part on grade, but just east of Second-avenue it bores into a tremendous hill of rock. Half a dozen pairs of Patricks are all day smiting tremendous blows with sledge-hammers upon the drills that Michael, nodding, and forgetful of the peril his fists are in, holds and turns. Such elaborate grunts as the strikers accompanied each blow with we never heard before. Add the echoes that the cuts returned, and you would think the drills were punching imprisoned spirits. When the drill is sunk some eight feet, they then substitute the "runner," a long steel bar, and work it by hand down about fourteen feet from the surface. From one to two and a half kegs of powder lift out the original rocks to pasture.

Seventy-first-street, just before it strikes the river, undermines a tomb whose entrance passengers up and down the East River look up to with wonder. The tomb is built into the front of a high hill. A thick, broad and beautiful slab of Italian marble surmounts it, on which is the following inscription:

JOHANNES RYNDERS,
Who was the most
Loving Wife
Of DAVID PROVOOST.
It was her will
To be entered in this hill.
OBIITUS 8 XBER, 1749,
Aged 43 years.

Sacred to the memory of
DAVID PROVOOST, who died
Oct. 12, 1781, aged 86 years.

On the edge of the stone is chiseled:
"LOUVRE, ANO. 1752."

This inscription has given name to the farm which, for one hundred years, has been known as "the Louvre Farm." Within the last eighteen months, some five times the mouth of the tomb has been sealed up with brick and mortar, but as often it has been broken into at night by parties looking for Capt. RYNDERS' gold. Several small coffins are within; they have been rifled again and again. Two thigh bones lay, yesterday, just within the entrance, probably, those of the rich man who once walked along this beautiful height, its proprietor.

Heaven help rich folks! When the poor die, and are tucked into Potter's-field, their bones are indistinguishable from others', and they who go up on Sundays to play foot ball with the skulls that the Common Council allow to be unshielded from insult even by a board fence, cannot call them by name as they kick them. But when rich men die, and are buried in splendid tombs, their names are written over them so that the vagabonds identify their fleshless skulls, and gibe at and mock them by name. Rich people should pray for an army of children to keep their memories and their graves green.

The Auction Sale of Dr. Burdell's Furniture.

Some of the spirited bids at the auction sale of Dr. BURDELL's furniture prove to have been bogus. There still remains in the house nearly $200 worth of the furniture that was sold, uncalled for. Among that remaining, is the front parlor carpet, where the fortunate witnesses to the Grand Inquest wiped their muddy feet, and the carpet on the second floor. The blood-stained carpet of the room where the mysterious murder was committed—the purchase, doubtless, of some morbid curiosity-monger—was among the first articles removed after the sale. In order to dispose of the uncalled-for effects, a second auction will be held early next month. At this sale the terms will be cash down.

Arrest of a Young Woman for Attempting to Pass a Counterfeit Bill—She Attempts Suicide.

MARY DUNN, a servant girl, aged 18 years, was was arrested yesterday for offering a counterfeit $20 bill on the Citizens' Bank of Rhode Island, in payment for some articles purchased at the jewelry store of CHAS. SCHUMAKER, No. 86 Eighth-avenue. She was taken to the Ninth Ward Station-house and locked in a cell. Soon afterwards she attempted suicide by strangling herself with a handkerchief. Her design was discovered in time to frustrate it. She was taken before Justice DAVIDSON, who detained her for an examination.

Mr. Pease Leaving the Five Points.

Rev. L. M. PEASE has been compelled, on account of protracted ill health, to resign his office of Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry; his official connection ceased on the first of the present month. Mr. J. M. TALCOTT, late principal of of the Massachusetts State Reform School at Westboro', succeeds Mr. PEASE in the management of the institution.

It is not the intention of Mr. PEASE, however, to retire altogether from the field of his labors. His health requiring mental relaxation chiefly, he will enter on the charge of the farm of the House of Industry, at Bronxville, where preparations will be made for the reception of as many as possible of the larger boys from the City institution, to be educated and worked up into practical farmers and gardeners. The farm includes about 160 acres of land, and has on it a farm-house recently built at an expense of $6,000. To carry out Mr. PEASE's plan an additional building will be needed. Mr. PEASE has been the Superintendent of the House of Industry for nearly seven years.

Accident to the Engine of the Niagara.

Yesterday being the day fixed for the departure of the *Niagara*, steam was got up early, and at 6 o'clock the engine was started, with a low head of steam, to take in the slack of the chains. The engine had made but two or three revolutions when the engineer discovered the steam escaping from behind the centre cylinder. Supposing it to come from some obstruction of the aperture from which the condensed water is discharged from the cylinder, the steam was shut off, and that part was examined; but on letting on steam a second time, another and worse escape of the steam occurred, filling the engine room, so that nothing could be seen. A careful inspection was then made with a light, when the head of the outboard cylinder of the centre engine was observed to be broken entirely across, apparently by the shrinkage of the iron. Had this accident happened at sea, nothing further would have been required but to disconnect this disabled engine, and go ahead with the other two; but, as the anchor had not yet been weighed, it was deemed best to repair before proceeding upon the trial trip. Another cylinder head is already being cast and fitted, and also a *spare one* for use in case of a repetition of this disaster. Mr. EVERETT, the engineer-in-chief, assures us, however, that the ship will, no doubt, be ready for sea in the course of a week. The frigate has dropped down about half a mile below first anchorage.

Salaries of Prison Employes Raised.

By a recent act of the Legislature, the wages of the officers of the several prisons in this State have been advanced about thirty-three and a third per cent. Thus the pay of the guards has been increased from $30 a month to $40, and the keepers of the workships will hereafter receive $600 per annum. The salary of the Clerk at Sing Sing Prison is to be $1,000, and that of the Clerks at Auburn and Clinton Prisons, $900 each. The physicians of Auburn and Clinton Prisons will receive $600 per annum, and the physician at Sing Sing $700 a year. The pay of the chaplains at the three prisons will hereafter be $900 per annum. The salaries of the employes of the State's penal institutions have not before been materially changed for a number of years back.

Enlargement of the Battery—Mr. Busteed's Opinion.

The opinion of the Corporation Counsel, that the contract for the enlargement of the Battery, according to the ruling of the Supreme Court, was illegally made, the Aldermen delaying to concur in the resolution of the Board of Assistants until the year following that in which the resolution was passed, will have the effect of drawing public attention to the present condition of the Battery, and the progress of the "filling in." It is now several years since the action of the Common Council was taken, even with the defect which Mr. BUSTEED points out, and the work has advanced with the most leisurely tortoise pace, and scarcely promises, like the tortoise of the fable, eventually to reach the desired end. Yet money has been appropriated, by successive Boards of the Common Council, for the purpose of its prosecution—the term of the original contract has long since expired, and still it is not more than two-thirds completed, while operations upon it have been suspended altogether. Unless the present Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen take speedy measures towards its completion, the Battery will remain for two or three years longer in the unsightly condition which now renders it a disgrace to the City. Whatever is contemplated as to its future—whether it is to be made a fine down town park, commanding an almost unrivaled prospect, and comforting our citizens, during the Summer heats, with cool breezes from the Bay, or whether it is to be converted into piers, slips, and wharves, for the increasing demands of our commerce, let it be put in decent order soon. The old contract being illegal, the present Common Council have power to make another.

There is no reason why the enlarged portion of the Battery, marked out, but not yet filled in, should not be completed during the coming Summer, and some definite conclusion reached as to the uses to which the twenty-four acres of ground that will then be lying waste are to be converted.

The Worth Monument.

The Committee of the Board of Aldermen on the "Worth Monument," of which Alderman HARRIS is Chairman, went on Thursday to view the piece of ground which has been selected as the site of the Worth Monument. The spot is bounded by Broadway and Fifth avenue, between Twenty fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.

The equestrian figure of the Major-General is intended to face the South.

The foundation will be 16 feet square and 8 feet deep, of MOTT's quarry building stone, leveled up in courses 10 inches high. A cell will be formed in the foundation, which cavity will be 4 feet below the bottom bed of granite base; the cell to be 9 feet long and 3 feet square; the bottom, sides and cover to be of North River blue flag, each in one stone, 5 inches thick; the cell to be air and water tight. On the front of it will be a tablet of white marble, 3 feet 5 inches square, and 6 inches thick, on which will be engraved in sunken letters the name and date of the birth and death of Major-General WORTH. The tablet, when properly placed and secured, will seal the mouth of the cell.

There will be 2 bases of granite, the first 15 feet square and 22 inches high; and the second, 10 feet 8 inches square by 3 feet 6 inches high. The moulded base will be 9 feet square and 2 feet high, in one piece. The die will be in one piece, 7 feet 6 inches square by 6 feet high. Three sides of the die are to have sunk panels, 3 inches deep, with moulded stiles, and the fourth rough paneled for the reception of bronze sculpture. The plinth is to be 6 feet 6 inches square, by 2 feet high, in one piece. The shaft is to be 85 feet 10 inches long by 5 feet square at the base, and 3 feet square at the mitre, and in not more than eight pieces.

On the first panel will be placed, in *alto relievo*, an equestrian figure of the Major-General cast in bronze, which casting will be 6 feet 6 inches long by 5 feet high. For the front table on the plinth will be provided, in *alto relievo*, the arms of the City and State. On the opposite, the family arms of the General. For the remaining tablets on the plinth will be provided wreaths of oak and laurel in bronze. On the first block of the shaft will be a trophy of arms, the composition being from implements of war in service in Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, Florida and Mexico. The bands of the main shaft are to contain names of places and battles. The name of General WORTH will be cut in raised letters on the second base.

The amount appropriated for this purpose by the Common Council is $28,500. On the completion of the monument the remains of General WORTH will be removed from Greenwood Cemetery, and placed beneath the monument.

Committee on Streets.

The Committee on Streets of the Board of Councilmen met on Friday, to hear evidence and discuss the question of opening Robinson-street.

The Chairman, Councilman BOOLE, stated that a petition had been offered by Councilman MONROE to have Robinson-street widened. The original petition had been lost or mislaid, but he, the Chairman, had got another copy of the names that were appended. He would be glad, if any one who had signed that petition were present, that he would speak to the question. The petition had been presented to the Board. There were about fifty names appended.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, (for Messrs. E. and J. P. CHAMBERLAIN,) who said he had signed it, asked whether the names on the remonstrance were those of persons liable to assessment.

Dr. TRENOR replied that the names were those of respectable property owners.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN thought an adjournment advisable.

Mr. GOOLD HOYT opposed the adjournment. The matter had been already referred, it was desirable to proceed. It had been advertised; it was detrimental to the property owners to delay action.

The Chairman thought the original petition would be found.

Dr. TRENOR thought the anxiety of Mr. HOYT to proceed was founded on just grounds.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN pleaded for the delay of two weeks to get up another petition.

The Chairman said, that as buildings were going up, perhaps in deference to the other side the delay might be properly less than a fortnight.

A gentleman asked whether "names" or "owners" altered streets? There were not twenty *owners* in Robinson-street.

The Chairman replied that the Committee wished to consult the feelings of property owners.

Mr. HOYT said that two weeks was too long, merely for the purpose of getting those 40 or 50 names appended to a new petition.

Mr. J. C. HINES said several of the remonstrants were present, but only one or two in favor of the movement. They were ready to state their objections if no adjournment were determined upon.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN wished for a fair chance, and argued for two weeks' delay. The Committee agreed on a week from Monday next. That might or might not be the last meeting. His object was to get the matter within the Session.

Several gentlemen were present for the purpose of advocating before the Committee the opening of Beekman-st. through the Park to Broadway, as a relief to that thoroughfare, but the subject was not reached at this meeting.

Adjourned until Monday week.

Longer Terms for the Medical Colleges.

The North American Medico-Chirurgical Review—a very promising bi-monthly, by the way, compacted out of the old Philadelphia *Medical Examiner* and the Louisville *Review*, published now at Philadelphia by LIPPINCOTT, and edited by Drs. GROSS and RICHARDSON—advocates lengthening the lecture terms of the medical colleges, or, rather, it urges that the true way to teach medicine to classes is, for some well-established institution to announce a collegiate year, with terms and vacations of appropriate length, offering, of course, no less talent than is now concentrated on an unnatural, staving, four months' course, and with equal clinical advantages. With the hospitals, infirmaries, dispensaries, refuges, asylums and material that New-York furnishes, glorious opportunities the medical student would have for laying the foundations of his medical education deep and sure. The system generally in vogue a few years ago was a great farce. Within that time great improvements have been made. Instead of simply reading a chemical lecture, and amusing the class occasionally with pyrotechnics, the Chemical Professor in the best schools now takes the class in divisions into the laboratory and requires of each member the analyses, testings and experiments that the lecture has detailed. The clinic is made a practising school, for students, not simply an exhibition for the gratification of their curiosity. Still [illegible] the medical student in New-York shall enjoy a title of the rich opportunities here afforded. Whether the full collegiate year would be made [illegible] is very questionable, however. If we are rightly informed, the schools now in existence, with only the four months' course, are not all paying extravagant dividends either to professors or stockholders. We commend our New-York men, however, to watch closely the Philadelphians; they—of the Quaker City—with far less advantages for the purpose have a long start of us, and their experience makes even their suggestions valuable.

Be Careful of Your Babies.

Stealing children for the purpose of obtaining a reward upon restoring them, is said to be quite a profitable business in this City. The infamous vagabonds who practice it entice the little ones away from home, and detain them until they see the rewards offered in the newspapers, when they re-appear, pocket the handsome reward, receive the hearty thanks of the parents, and very likely on their way back to their dens steal another. Several cases of the sort we have heard of within the last month.

☞ A gentleman whose dog was stolen a few days since, was nearly knocked flat on the sidewalk yesterday by his lost favorite, a large Newfoundlander. The dog was led by a chain and a dog merchant, but when he saw his master he announced himself.

☞ The report that Capt. ROBERT B. COLEMAN and his son FREDERIC have taken the La Farge House, is not true. Capt. COLEMAN has thought of taking it for some time, and has been negotiating for it, but no arrangement has yet been completed.

[Advertisement.]

☞ TO PERFUME THE BREATH.—Use the Balm of Thousand Flowers. None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & CO. For sale at No. 281 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

We, the undersigned, who have been extensive dealers in the original and genuine Balm of Thousand Flowers manufactured by FETRIDGE & CO., of New-York, hereby certify that this preparation is in great demand as a useful and valuable toilet article, and has given general satisfaction to all our customers.

CARY, HOWARD & Co., New-York.
BARNES & PARK, New-York.
HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co., New-York.
HARRALL, RISLEY & KITCHEN, New-York.
C. H. RING, New-York.
A. G. EVANS & Co., New-York.
F. V. RUSHTON, New-York.
F. C. WELLS & Co., New-York.
T. B. PETERSON, Philadelphia.
T. H. PETERS & Co., Philadelphia.
H. E. SUIRE, Cincinnati, Ohio.
E. ECKSTEIN & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
PURCELL, LADD & Co., Richmond, Va.
BENNETT, BEERS & FISHER, Richmond, Va.
J. SHELLINGTON, Washington, D. C.
SETH W. FOWLER, Boston, Mass.
SANTOS, WALKER & Co., Norfolk, Va.
KING & TOY, Norfolk, Va.
W. H. BROWN & Co., Baltimore, Md.
HAVILAND, HARRALL & RISLEY, Charleston, S. C.

[Advertisement.]

THE FIRST OF APRIL AND THE MAN WHO WAS NOT FOOLED.—We have elsewhere remarked that the 1st of April produced as many hoaxes as any other within our recollection; but in spite of these facts the people of New-York were not all hoaxed. There was one man whom we knew who had a straightforward purpose on that morning, and carried out without being deceived a particle. He was a man who wanted a *new hat, and remembering how thousands are every day hoaxed with the inferior fabrics of irresponsible* makers, went to KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and bought a hat that day. There was no "April fool" in his purchase. KNOX furnished him with a hat of his matchless Spring style, neat, tasty, light, and durable, worthy the wearing of any man in America, or any man in Europe, for that matter; and our friend who was not fooled went home on that evening fully contented with the world and himself, and complimented by all his friends upon being a better looking man than ever. KNOX has the finest Spring style in the City, and all his friends know it.

[Advertisement.]

GRINDLE'S
ANCIENT AND CELEBRATED
JAPANESE LIFE PILLS

Purge the system thoroughly of all corrupt humors, penetrate and purify the vital fluids, and the corrupt secretions are replaced with rich healthy blood. Parts that were even decaying with disease are restored to a healthy vigorous action, and disease eradicated as if by magic, leaving the system in a robust condition, and less predisposed to contract disease again, of whatever kind. In fact, they are NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and must, in a short time, be the only pills used. They are pleasant to take, and never disagree with the most delicate child.

For sale by BARNES & PARK, and C. H. RING, Broadway, New-York, and by respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the United States, Canadas, Mexico, South America, &c., at 25 cents a box, or five boxes for $1.

Principal Dépôt No. 54 White-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. WOODWORTH & CO. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. WOODWORTH & CO.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

DR. WESLEY GRINDLE'S
CELEBRATED
MAGIC COMPOUND.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
PULMONARY CONSUMPTION,
SCROFULA AND DYSPEPSIA,

Has the greatest sale of any medicine in the world for Pulmonary diseases.

Principal Dépôt, No. 54 White-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

From Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

We make it a rule never to recommend a medical nostrum in our columns; but having found BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES beneficial in a diseased state of the throat, we suspend our rule in their favor, believing that we do our Clerical brethren a real favor in calling their attention to them."

A lozenge dissolved in the mouth has a direct influence to the affected parts, allaying pulmonary irritation, and giving relief in coughs, colds, and the various throat affections to which public speakers and singers are liable. All druggists sell them.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & CO., Flushing, near New-York, would advise purchasers to send in their orders early. The stock of Evergreen and other Ornamental Trees is particularly good, and they are offered at low rates. Fruit trees, shrubs, roses, vines, and exotic plants can be furnished in great variety, and of choice quality. Trees will be delivered at Fulton market wharf free of freight. Catalogues by mail, or No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—CAUTION.—To avoid purchasing pernicious counterfeits of HOLLOWAY's remedies which may be in the market, look narrowly at the water-mark in the book of directions, unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW-YORK AND LONDON," are discernible in semi-transparent letters, on holding the leaf to the light, the same is spurious. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62c., and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

TWO GREAT PIECES TO-DAY.—They have a rare collection of entertainments to-day at Barnum's Museum. The "Lady of Lyons" is played this afternoon, and "Paul Pry" this evening. This is admirable.

[Advertisement.]

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—The frightful mortality among children is in part attributable to the internal worms. They produce innumerable diseases. Check the mischief early with these Pastilles, a pleasant, harmless, unfailing remedy. Mothers should beware of *mineral* vermifuges. BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla saves thousands of lives, and immeasurable agony, every year, by promptly curing Scrofula, Consumption, Liver Diseases, and all Ulcers and Eruptions. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, *No. 69 Water street, New-York*, and by all druggists, *Sarsaparilla* $1, and *Pastilles* 25 cents, per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

COATES' PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—The undersigned desires to call public attention to his improved Gas Apparatus designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Purchasers are guaranteed against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patent. Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

MANSON'S INFANTS PRESERVATIVE.—A real blessing to mothers and a specific in the diseases of children incidental to teething. Mothers who have been in the habit of procuring temporary quiet by the use of laudanum, paragoric, Godfrey's cordial and other pernicious opiates will find to their great comfort that by using the Infant's Preservative the above mentioned poisons can be dispensed with. Wholesale by BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and retailed by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
DAGUERREOTYPES.

J. GURNEY challenges the Photographic world to produce Pictures in the above style equal to those made at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICKS' TEMPLE OF ART.
HALLOTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
DAGUERREOTYPES,
AMBROTYPES.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Object: to train the student not only in the science, but in the practice of law and in extemporaneous speaking. Term begins on May 8, at the close of which Diplomas of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred admitting to practice. Send for circulars to J. W. FOWLER.

[Advertisement.]

☞ CHICHESTER DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC, different from the violent purgatives of the day, corrects the acidity of the stomach, producing a harmony in the gastric juices, invaluable in cases of sick headache arising from indigestion. 50 cents per bottle by all druggists. Dépôt, No. 101 Wall-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Mr. FOWLER's closing lecture this evening, corner Fulton and Orange streets, Brooklyn, will be on *Intellectual Culture*. How to secure a good memory; how to become good writers, thinkers, and and speakers; tact and talent in business, &c. Tickets, 12½ cents.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Soothing yet Searching.—Free from mineral ingredients, these pills soothe and heal the irritated membranes of the stomach and the bowels, while they expel all morbid matter from those organs and imbue them with new vigor.

[Advertisement.]

HOW HE LOOKS.—The great weather-man of Brooklyn Heights is fully described in this week's *Life Illustrated*. All newsmen sell it for four cents.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Fire at Berdan's Bakery.

Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, while BERDAN's Mechanical Bakery in Fulton-avenue was in full operation, the whole establishment was thrown into the utmost confusion by an alarm of fire being given. Smoke was discovered proceeding from the roof of the building near one of the smoke flues, and it was immediately discovered that the wood work around it was on fire. Mr. BERDAN had just before left the bakery to return to New-York, but by the prompt and energetic action of the workmen, directed by Judge KIMBAL, the fire was kept under until the arrival of the fire engines, when it was wholly extinguished. The loss will not prove serious, and the machinery of the oven was kept in constant operation turning out bread during the whole time that they were engaged in extinguishing the fire. The fire was occasioned by the imperfectly constructed chimney flue, the wood work near having been charred by the heat.

Brooklyn Entry Thieves.

As a lady was sitting at her window in Livingston-street, opposite Gallatin-place, in Brooklyn, last evening about 9 o'clock, watching for the return of her husband, she saw three well-dressed young men *stop at a house, opposite, as though they were looking* for something. They looked carefully around them for a moment, and then one of them ascended the steps softly and opened the door with a latch-key while the other two remained at the foot of the steps. Instantly the man at the door made a grab at the coats hanging on the hat stand and threw three of them down to his companions, when the lady opened the window and screamed "police, thieves! police!" with all her might. The thieves ran with their plunder, the neighbors rushed to their doors; windows flew up and the neighborhood was in an uproar, but no policeman appeared, and the rascals escaped. It was bright moonlight, close by Fulton-avenue, and not far from the City Hall. But the police were not around, in that neighborhood, at least. The thieves took three overcoats, and dropped one; one of them belonged to a gentleman who had just arrived from Albany. If any of those rascals should attempt the same game in that neighborhood again they will not be likely to escape so easily, as all the neighbors have provided themselves with revolvers to be used on such occasions.

Judge Rose.

Judge ABRAHAM T. ROSE (Surrogate of Suffolk) has been seriously sick with a disease of the heart for some months back. Twice the County Court has been adjourned in consequence, and the business of the Surrogate's office is getting badly behind. Under the existing law no deputy can do the Judge's business.

Obstructing Justice.

A few nights ago a pickpocket was arrested in Brooklyn for picking a pocket of a porte-monnaie, containing a sum of money. The thief was caught in the act by a Deputy Sheriff, the property recovered and the thief taken to the Fourth District Station-house, where the complainant was directed to appear the next morning. It is alleged that the officer making the arrest when the complainant appeared the next morning, told him that no offence had been committed as he had got his money back again, and by management kept him out of the way, and no complainant appearing the prisoner was discharged. This is the case referred to by Judge MORRIS in his charge to the Grand Jury.

Fire in Brooklyn.

The alarm of fire at 5 o'clock last evening proceeded from the Mechanical Bakery on Fulton avenue, and was caused by a defect in the flue. The fire was extinguished without much damage to the premises.

Foundling.

A male child one week old was left at the door of Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY, on Washington-street, Brooklyn, Thursday night. Mr. MURPHY, not desiring any such addition to his family, turned it over to Capt. SMITH, of the First District Police, who yesterday placed it in care of the Superintendent of the Poor.

Flatlands.

Mr. JOHN L. RYDER, American, was elected Supervisor in Flatlands, on Tuesday last.

King's County Hospital.

Thirty-six patients were received into this Institution during the past month, 47 were discharged, and four died. Total number remaining, 446.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Gas Company Trouble.

At the last meeting of the Jersey City Common Council, a resolution offered by Alderman TILDEN *was adopted directing the Corporation Counsel to* call upon the Jersey City Gas Light Company and ask the fulfillment of the terms of the resolution of 1851, for the lighting of the streets by that Company, and to report the result of the application to the Common Council.

The passage of the resolution was opposed by Alderman THOMPSON, who said he knew that the Company would not comply; the consequences would be an injunction upon their works, and the result would be expensive litigation.

The resolution of 1851 granted the Company permission to lay their pipes in the streets, provided they would light the City lamps and furnish private consumers with gas, as cheap, and of as good quality as that of the Manhattan Gas Company of New-York.

The resolution of Alderman TILDEN was adopted; three members voting in the negative, viz.: THOMPSON, CLARK and DRAYTON.

City Reform Ticket.

A party styled the Reform Party has been formed in Hoboken, composed of men of all parties, to oppose the *Administration party in the ensuing* Charter Election. The candidates of the party for city offices are as follows:

Mayor....FRANKLIN B. CARPENTER, Rep.
City Clerk....HERMAN M. BRANDES, Dem.
Superint. of Schools....GEORGE W. MORROW, Dem.
Treasurer....B. M. HUSHMAN, Rep.
Street Commissioner....JAMES QUERAN, Dem.
Collector....ANDREW MOORE, Rep.
Collector of Arrears....GEORGE HULL, Whig.
Overseer of Poor....JAMES DAVIS, Dem.

The Americans and Old Line Whigs are strongly represented in the nominations for Councilmen and on the Ward tickets.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 10.

$9,000	Virginia 6s	91⅞
5,000	do....s60	91⅞
10,000	Miss. St. 6s...b60	84½
12,000	do....c	83⅞
1,000	Cal. State 7s, '75	80½
1,000	Erie R. 3d m. b. '83	92
8,000	Erie R. 2d mt. bs	96
75,000	Erie R. Cn. bs. '71. s30	75
5,000	do....	75
11,000	Erie R. Bds. '75	66
3,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3d m.	84
10,000	Ill. Cent. R.R. Bs	90½
5,000	do....	90½
3,000	do....s10	90⅞
2,000	L. C. & M. RR. p. B's	90
2,000	H'm R. R. 1st M.	88
50	National Bank	109
8	B'k of the St. of N. Y.	107½
25	B'k of Commerce	106¾
10	Ocean Bank	95
40	Metropolitan Bank	110
15	Park Bank	108¾
15	do....	108
5	Commonwealth B'k	100¾
5	do....	100½
10	Hanover B'k	90
50	Phenix B'k	110
5	B'k of N. America	107½
5	Ohio L. & T. Co.	97
100	Canton Co....b60	21½
150	do....	21
50	do....b60	21½
42	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	121
25	do....	120½
21	Penn. Coal. Co....s3	93
200	Cum. Coal Co....b3	18
650	N. Y. Cen. R. R. b60	87¼
50	do....b3	87¾
100	do....s30	87
400	do....c	87½
25	do....s3	87¼
150	do....	87½
10	Erie Railroad	51½
100	do....	51½
100	do....s10	51¼
225	do....	51½
100	do....b10	51½
650	do....b60	51⅞
100	do....	51½
100	do....s60	51⅜
200	do....b60	51½
200	do....s60	51
750	do....s3	51¼
200	do....s30	51
300	do....	51¼
100	Hud. Riv. R. R. b60	24¼
[illegible]	do....s5	24
5	N. Haven & Hart R.	117
10	Mil. & Miss. R.R. b5	70¾
100	do....	70⅝
50	do....s60	70¼
7	do....	70¼

100	Reading R.R....c	78¾
200	do....b60	78¾
300	do....b10	78⅝
500	do....s10	78¼
450	do....	78⅜
100	do....s4	78½
400	do....s15	78¼
1100	do....b60	79⅛
100	do....b63	78¾
100	do....b45	78⅝
200	do....c	78⅜
100	do....s10	78⅝
40	do....	78⅝
200	do....s60	78⅝
1700	do....	78⅝
100	do....snw	78¼
300	do....b10	78⅝
200	do....	78½
50	Ga. & Chi. R.R. b60	101⅞
50	do....b60	101½
10	Mich. Cen. RR.	94½
100	do....b60	94⅝
100	do....	94
100	do....b60	94
100	do....s60	93⅞
200	Mch. So. & N. Ia. RR.	68
100	do....b60	68⅝
400	do....b60	69
100	do....b15	68
235	do....	67½
200	do....s10	67½
100	do....b60	69½
100	do....	67¾
200	do....s10	67½
50	do....	67½
100	do....	67¾
150	do....	67½
100	do....b15	68⅛
35	Panama Railroad	92½
100	do....	93
50	do....b60	93¾
100	Ill. Cen. R. R....s3	130
100	do....s3	130¼
100	do....s15	130¼
100	do....s10	130½
100	do....s5	130½
50	do....b60	131¼
150	do....s60	130
100	do....	130¼
100	Clev. & Pitts. R.R. s30	51
1100	Clev. & Tol. R. b60	69¼
1975	do....	69
100	do....s10	68
100	do....s60	69½
200	do....s60	69¼
150	do....b60	69⅞
100	Ch. & R. Isl. R.R. c	98
21	do....c	98¼
100	L. C. & Mil. R.R. b60	78¾
200	do....s60	78
15	do....	78⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Cal. State 7s, '75	80	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	71
8,000	Ill. Fr'd Bs. w. p.	98½	100	do....	70⅝
20	Penn. Coal Co.	98	100	do....s3	70¾
100	Cumb. Coal Co. b60	18¼	150	do....	70¾
150	N. Y. Cent. R....b60	88	100	do....b60	71¼
100	do....s10	87⅞	50	Reading R. R....b60	79
100	do....s30	87⅞	100	do....s60	78¾
100	do....s3	87⅞	200	do....	79½
200	Erie Railroad....b60	50	200	do....b10	79
150	do....	51⅞	200	do....b60	79¾
200	do....s30	51⅞	100	do....	78½
600	do....	51⅞	200	do....s60	78⅝
700	do....b3	52⅛	100	M. S. & N. Ia. R.R.	68½
400	do....s3	52⅛	100	Mich. Central R. b60	94⅝
300	do....	52⅛	50	Pacific Mail St. Co.	71¼
400	do....	52⅛			

FRIDAY, April 10—P. M.

There is increased ease in the supply of Money to-day, as well in the Discount Market as on the Street, for temporary loan. The rates do not cheapen materially, but at the going terms for prime paper, 8 to 9 ₩ cent., lenders manifest a liberal confidence. Deposits are left with the leading Stock and Domestic Exchange houses on temporary use at 7 ₩ cent. The regular Bankers in the European trade are buying bills for 109 on London, and 5.21¼ on Paris. The transactions for the *Alps*, sailing to-morrow, have been less in amount than anticipated, and the outside rate on London is still paid with reluctance. Some prime transient bills were done at 108¾ ₩ cent. on London. We hear of no engagements of Specie for this steamer.

The turn in the Stock Market to-day was decidedly for the better, as well in the evidences of largely increased and well distributed outside orders, as in prices and the magnitude of the business done. The sales of the day, including the Street sales, reach over 80,000 shares, and $200,000 in Railway and State Bonds. The most spirited operation for the rise was in Reading shares, of which over 10,000 shares were taken for cash and on contract, while the largest advance was in Illinois Central scrip, which could not be had for cash at the close under 133, and in Cleveland and Toledo, the price of which at the close was 71¼ ₩ cent. The other Railroads generally participated both in the orders to purchase for outside account and in the rise in prices, and the Bond list was especially strong. The attack upon the Bonds of the Erie Company yesterday afternoon, which was evidently timed to influence the Short Contracts in the Stock, elicited large orders to buy at the early Board this morning. A single firm in the Continental trade authorized the purchase of any part of a line of $500,000 of the Convertibles of 1871. The sellers were content, however, with supplying $75,000, seller 30 days, and this incident at the Board contributed materially to the first turn of the market. The demand for Reading was supplied by the operators for the decline, at from 78 up to 78¾ ₩ cent. They are going, we understand, on the calculation that the Spring Coal Traffic will be light, (as, indeed, we understand it is purposely made by mutual understanding between the Road and the operators,) while the opposite party, with a full understanding of the course of trade in the Schuylkill region, are basing their operations on an average for the year, which will more than insure the 10 ₩ cent. in dividends—8 ₩ cent. in cash and 2 ₩ cent. in scrip, from the contribution to the Sinking Fund. The usual half-yearly dividend of 4 ₩ cent. on the Stock of the Cleveland and Toledo Road was declared to-day, in full session of the Board of Directors, to be paid in cash on the 25th inst. The income of the half year is understood to be a highly satisfactory one, and the cash means on hand here and at Cleveland at the present time more than equal to the dividend declared.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO ROAD—UNOFFICIAL.

Construction cost, exclusive of Real Estate, and all outside interests		$6,695,000
In capital	$3,340,000	
Funded debt	3,355,000	—$6,695,000
Increase for six months	$613,000	
Operating expenses	295,000	
Net Increase		$318,000
Of which		
3½ ₩ cent on funded debt	$117,000	
4 ₩ cent. dividend	133,000	
Together	$250,000	
Leaving for all contingencies	68,000	—$318,000

The unfunded debt of the Company we understand to be about $380,000, represented by real estate bonds in other Companies, and no part of which will be funded by an issue of new stock, *nor will the dividend be paid by such issue, as falsely charged by the Herald. The capital stands* now almost identically the same as on the last statement—the difference being by the conversion of some few of the bonds.

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, to-day, were $302,464 36; Payments, $344,187 74; Balance, $15,088,124 48.

The capital of the Broadway Bank is to be increased to $1,000,000. The Baltimore and Ohio Road has declared a half-yearly dividend of 3 ₩ cent. on the main line and 4½ ₩ cent. on the Washington Branch.

ADDITIONAL TRAFFIC RETURNS FOR MARCH.

	1857. March.	[illegible]
Baltimore and Ohio	$548,148	[illegible]
Michigan Central	308,000	[illegible]

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $1,487,952, against $2,246,266 the week ending April 12, last year. The following is the summary:

	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manuf. of Wool	684	$184,876	305	$140,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manuf. of Cot'n	1,171	284,247	130	37,328	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manuf. of Silk	419	215,604	167	131,608	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manuf. of Flax	478	116,189	364	108,461	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	214	192,135	129	38,049	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	3,011	$1,022,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	$454,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		464,[illegible]				
Total entered		$1,487,952	Total marketed			[illegible]

The receipts of the New-York and Harlem Railroad for March, were:

	1856.	1857.
Passengers	$38,958 39	$41,[illegible] 14
Freight	48,231 80	41,[illegible]
Miscellaneous	4,807 41	6,[illegible]
	$92,118 17	$88,[illegible]
Decrease		$3,[illegible]

The falling off in the Freight receipts is owing to the earlier opening of the Hudson to Albany. Last year navigation was not resumed until about the 10th of April.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 10.

The receipt of the *Niagara's* news had no effect upon our COTTON market. Sales to-day, 1,500 bales. Sales of the week, 14,000 bales. Stock 331,000 bales. Receipts up to the present time, as compared with those of last year, fall short 151,000 bales. The receipts at all the Southern ports thus far, less than those of last year, are 358,000 bales. SUGAR [illegible] 10½c.@10⅜c. Yellow CORN, 88c. PORK dull. LARD dull—sales keg at 15c. Rio COFFEE—prime sells 11c. Sales of the week, 4,300 bags. Receipts of the week, 9,000 bags. EXCHANGE on London, 8¾ per cent.; and on New-York, ½@¾ per cent.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Friday—First Board*—$600 City 6s, 89¾; $2,000 do., new, 96; $100 do., 95⅞; $200 Pennsylvania 5s, 84; $125 do., 83½; $1,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 66½; $100 do. 78; $1,000 Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 75¾; $1,000 do. 75⅜; 149 Pennsylvania Railroad, 46; 200 Reading Railroad, 38¾; 100 do., 39; 36 Morris Canal Preferred, 97⅛; 150 Union Canal, 11⅞; 50 do., 11¾; 5 Norristown Railroad, 50¾; 150 Morris Canal 16; 20 North Pennsylvania Railroad, 12¾; 50 Bank of Kentucky, 114¾. *Closing Prices.*—United States 6s, '68, 111¼; Phila. 6s, 89¾@90; Phila. Railroad, 90@91½; Phila. 6s, new, 96@96½; Penn. 5s, 83¾@84; Reading Railroad, 38⅞@39; Reading Railroad Bonds '70, 77½@78¼; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 89; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45¾@46; Morris Canal, 15¾@16; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 67½@68; Schuyl. Navigation Stock, 14¾@15¼; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 25¼@25½; Williamsport and Elmira R. R., 20@21; Williamsport and Elmira R. R. 7s, 1st mort., 75⅝@75¾; Williamsport and Elmira R. R. 2d mort., [illegible]@[illegible]; Long Island, 11¼@11½; Vicksburg, 6@6½; Girard Bank, 11⅞@11¾; Lehigh Zinc, ¾@⅞; Union Canal, 11¾@11⅞; New-Creek, ⅞@1; Catawissa Railroad, 11⅝@11⅞.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship City of Manchester, from Liverpool—Mr. Grant and lady, Mrs. Norton and child, Miss S. Rackliffe, R. G. Pearce and lady, Mrs. Tyler, Mr. Hart, lady and 3 children, Mr. Kent and lady, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Miss Quinn, A. Rooney, Mr. Vidler and lady, Miss Vidler, Jas. Gray, Mr. Renshaw, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Redd, Mr. Carechal, D. Isaac, D. D. Stone, Mr. Belforde, Mr. Etwall and lady, Mr. Hunchly, Henry Maine, Rev. F. Lancher, Mr. Firth, E. Davis, Mr. Mackay, Mr. Atkinson, Mrs. Griffiths, Mr. Hall, John Ward, Mr. Gourlay, Mr. Yates, Mr. Nevin, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Man, Mr. Devlin, J. Banker, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Kirkton, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Longshaw, Mr. Mason, J. Queen, Mr. Wardell, and 386 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 26 | Sun sets.... 6 34 | Moon rises. 9 07
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 7 31 | Gov. Island. 8 16 | Hell Gate. 11 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, April 10.

Cleared.

Steamships New-York, (Br.) Craig, Glasgow, J. McSymon; Alps, (Br.) Inglis, Liverpool, E. Cunard.
Ship Mercury, French, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.
Bark Castilda, (Brem.) Poppe, Trinidad, H. Bernstein.
Brigs Etowanda, Ward, Barbadoes, Bishop & Brett; J. Hathaway, Smith, Wilmington, master.
Schooners O. S. Watson, Andrews, Newbern, J. Smith & Co.; Armada, Elsey, Alexandria, Van Brunt & Slaght; Wake, Wainwright, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; J. A. Rich, Eldredge, Boston, W. W. Baker; Rachel Post, Patton, Bridgeport, J. B. Edwards; Mero, Sparks, Boston, Deming, Moss & Co.; Ellen Roker, Lake, Elizabeth City; John Gamble; Connecticut, Pratt, Middletown, J. B. Edwards; Lucy Blake, Shaw, Portland, G. L. Mason; J. D. Wagner, Smith, Charleston, Dollner & Potter.
Barge R. T. Heath, Hand, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.
Propeller Mars, Allen, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Manchester, (Br.) Petrie, Liverpool with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. 28th ult., off Bell Buoy, passed ship Montmorency, bound in. 29th, at 2:30, abreast of Fastnet light, passed steamship [illegible], bound E. 4th inst., lat. 46 55, lon. 41 34 passed three large icebergs. 8th, lat. 41, lon. 67 12, spoke ship James Webb, bound E.

Ship Wild Wave, (of Boston,) Knowles, Havre Feb. 27, with mdse. and 314 passengers to Post, Smith & Co. 30th in co. with ship Wm. Tell, for New-York. March 11, lat. 44 40, lon. 28 04, [illegible]

Ship Orient, Hill, Liverpool [illegible] with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. [illegible] Hurlbut, bound E.

Ship Guy Mannering, Delano, Liverpool [illegible], with mdse. and 380 passengers (all well) to Taylor & Merrill. Had 1 birth; no deaths.

Ship John Knox, (of Bucksport,) Calcutta Jan. [illegible] to E. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Maly, Gibbs, Trinidad, Cuba, March [illegible], with sugar and molasses to G. S. Stephenson.

Brig Delle, Whyte, Messina Dec. 14, [illegible] Feb. 16, with sulphur, fruit, &c., to J. E. Lawrence. Dec. 14 experienced very heavy weather in the Mediterranean, sprung foreward, split sails, &c. 2d inst., lat. 32 14, lon. 69 30, spoke ship Caroline Nesmith, 8 ds. from Charleston for Cronstadt, who kindly supplied us with provisions. 5th inst. Montauk bearing N. N. W. 15 miles, saw a whaleship sig. E., showing a white and blue signal. The B. had light winds and calms to lon. 50; since then a succession of heavy gales from W. N. W. to W. S. W.; in lat. 38 and lon. 64, passed large quantities of broken spars, pieces of deck plank, bulwarks, casks, &c., apparently but a short time in the water.

Brig Caroline, (Br.) Lessere, Pictou 13 ds., with coal to Arthur Leary.

Schr. Enterprise, (of Eastport,) Pendleton, Mayaguez, P. R., March 21, with sugar and molasses to Smith & Boynton. Experienced heavy weather, split sails, &c.

Schr. John McAdams, (3-masted, of St. George,) Pearson, Nuevitas March 22, with sugar, &c., to H. D. Brookman & Co. 1st inst., off Cape Lookout, in a gale from S., sprung a leak, stove boat, and 1 hhd. molasses.

Schr. Mary Mankin, Beers, Boston, with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.
Schr. Dennis, Sargent, Lubec, with plaster to Smith & Boynton.
Schr. Hendrick Hudson, Hotchkiss, Boston.
Schr. Stranger, Hendy, New-Bedford for Albany.
Schr. Brave, Lovell, Barnstable.
Schr. Roanoke, Phillips, Taunton.
Schr. Sarah, ——, Rockland.
Schr. Moses G. Leonard, Leonard, Virginia.
Schr. Martha Collins, Cramer, Virginia.
Schr. American Belle, Brown, Boston.
Schr. Rebecca, Smith, Boston.
Schr. C. W. Holmes, Webb, Boston.
Schr. Edwin Reed, ——, Boston.
Schr. E. A. Stevens, Bodger, Boston for Albany.
Schr. Pallas, French, Rockland.
Schr. Catharine Thomas, Tucker, New-Haven.
Schr. Ellen Rodman, Osgood, New Bedford.
Schr. Detroit, Rogers, Boston for Albany.
Schr. Nerissa, Newcomb, Hingham, with fish.
Schr. Cape Cod, Weber, Fall River.
Schr. Josephine Lane, Glover, Gloucester, with fish.
Schr. Julia A. Rich, ——, Rondout for Boston.
Propeller Westernport, Berry, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.
Propeller Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia 20 hours, with mdse. to F. Perkins.
Propeller Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia.
Propeller Pelican, Aldrich, Providence.
Propeller Decatur, Gour, Norwich.
Propeller Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia.

WIND—During the day, E. to N. E., with rain at sunset.

Sailed.

From Quarantine—Ships Memphis, Davis, and Liberty, Atkins, New-Orleans.

Memoranda.

The clippership Surprise, 1,200 tons register, is now on the Sectional Dock, for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 10—Arr., ships Jumner, Barnes, Calcutta Dec. 20, and Sands Head 24th; Ninon, Sterer, Calcutta Dec. 12, and Sands Head 19th; brig Rainbow, Gonaives March 21.

Spoken, &c.

Feb. 24, lat. 25, lon. 34 30, spoke Belgian bark Guilleppe, from Montevideo.

March 8, lat. 47 13, lon. 41 30, Br. bark Bangalore, for Liverpool. Same day, lat. 27 10, lon. 46 30, bark Young Greek, of and for Boston, 24 ds. from Messina.

March 20, no lat., &c., brig Alex. Milliken, of Fairhaven, 12 ds. from Bermuda for New-York, short of provisions.

Foreign Ports.

At Mayaguez, P. R., March 21, brigs Manzo, Pierce, for New-York in 10 ds.; Bonaparte, Means, disg.; Umpire, Bresden, do.; Fidelia, Jones, ldg. for Georgetown, S. C.

Supplement to the Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1857.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

The last number of the *North British Review* has an elaborate article on "Style," in which the reviewer makes comparisons of the styles of the great prose writers of the present day, and gives the praise to our Emerson of being the best stylist, if we may use so awkward a word, now living among English authors. But style is too arbitrary a term to be used in so general a sense. Mr. Emerson's style, for his own purposes, is the best possible; but we are not so sure that it would be the best if put to other uses. In a novel, for instance, it would lack fullness, ease, and picturesqueness; and for narrative purposes it would be found too close and epigrammatic. Each writer's style is the best for himself, and the worst for any other writer. Thackeray's style is inimitable for the conveyance of his own humorous thoughts, his sarcasms, his wit, his descriptions of men and manners, and his Mephistophilian views of men and things. But let Dickens attempt to imitate the style of Thackeray, or let Thackeray himself attempt to form his style after Emerson, and the result would be a melancholy *fiasco*. Style is both individual and local. Each age has its own style, which is the natural and spontaneous growth of the manners of the time. In the time of Shakespeare and Bacon style was a very different thing from what it was in the days of Addison and Swift, and now in the time of Dickens and Macaulay, it is more different still.

The style of Young America has a distinguishing trait of its own, which is a much better expression of the manners of the time than can be found in the *Essays of Emerson*, which are simply pure examples of literary art, as free from blemishes almost, as a prize dahlia. But the style of Emerson lacks the perfume of the wild flower. It is in our less scholarly writers that we must look for the true American style, among a class who write without the restraining consciousness that the eyes of the universe are upon them; and among them will be discovered the outgushing of a new stream of intellectual culture. Irving formed himself after Addison and Goldsmith, and Cooper after Scott. The first of our authors who gave indications of an individual style was Hawthorne, whose grammatical purity of form and voluptuous sadness of feeling were new in literature. The *Mosses from an old Manse* and the *Scarlet Letter* were as striking instances of originality as the *Pickwick Papers* or *Pendennis*. Their like had not before been seen in print. Emerson has been most absurdly called an imitator of Carlyle, and even this reviewer in the *North British* makes the strange mistake of calling him a disciple of Sartor Resartus; but he is in no sense Carlylish, and, in his style, is far away from the North Briton. The next show we made in style, after Hawthorne, was in *Typee*, and, after that delightful vision came the *Nile Notes*. Neither of these books was like any other book; nor were they at all like each other. They were alike only, in their sensuous originality, their freedom of feeling, their purity of form, and independence of all the conventionalities of style before known and recognized in the old world of literature. This was neither licentiousness nor affectation, but simply freedom. It was casting the old scales of puritanism, and coming out in a new, bright, and sparkling exterior, and with new vigor and suppleness of joints. They were new writers in a new country; neither English, French, nor classical, but American. *Typee* and the *Nile Notes* are not noticed by the *North British* reviewer, but they will exact attention by and by.

The author of *Typee* has again come upon us in one of his strange vagaries, and calls himself *The Confidence Man*. His publishers are Dix, Edwards & Co., who seem to have an affection for our young authors. Mr. Melville's *Confidence Man* is almost as ambiguous an apparition as his *Pierre*, who was altogether an impossible and ununderstandable creature. But, in the Confidence Man there is no attempt at a novel, or a romance, for Melville has not the slightest qualifications for a novelist, and therefore he appears to much better advantage here than in his attempts at story books. The scene of the *Confidence Man* is on the Mississippi on board a steamboat, and the whole element of the work, though full of book learning, is as essentially Western and Indianesque as one of Cooper's *Leather-Stocking Tales*. It is, in short, a Rabelaisian piece of patch-work without any of the Rabelaisian indecency. And here it may be well to remark that one of the distinguishing traits of the Young American literature is its perfect decency. You can read any of these books aloud to your grandmother or your daughter, which is more than can be done by the majority of British books. Some of the local descriptions in the *Confidence Man* are as striking and picturesque as the best things in *Typee*, and the oddities of thought, felicities of expression, the wit, humor, and rollicking inspirations are as abundant and original as in any of the productions of this most remarkable writer. The volume has an end, but there is no conclusion to the book; the last chapter might have been the first, and the author intimates that there is more of the same sort to come.

Apropos of style: the Boston publishers of Longfellow's poems have just issued, in two neat little blue covered and gilt-edged volumes, the prose writings of the ex-Cambridge professor. The prose of Longfellow is read because his poems are popular, and not for any special excellence that belongs to it. His style is that kind of characterless writing, which nearly all well-educated and refined persons of the present day employ on both sides of the Atlantic. It is the level, elegant, and correct style of scholarly gentlemen, the style of Prescott, of Everett, of Bancroft, of Jeffrey, of Grote, and a dozen others. It is no style at all, but simply the common medium for the expression of common thoughts. Take any chapter of Longfellow and ask any critic to say who wrote it, and whether it were the production of an Englishman, or an American, and he could not tell. But, still it is a pleasant style, and the two little ultra-marine volumes are very pleasant books. They contain "Outre Mer," "Hyperion," "Kavanagh," and some translations from the German.

Apropos again. Here are two volumes of Essays by W. Alfred Jones, A. M., entitled *Characters and Criticisms*, and published by J. Y. Westervelt. Mr. Jones is an essayist after the model of Addison and Steele, but necessarily with a liberal infusion of American thought and feeling. His way of looking at subjects, however, is bookish, and the titles of his essays have an odor of the library; as, for example, the first essay is on Addison and Steele; then come others on Philip Quarles, Jeremy Taylor, Elijah Fenton, Walton's Lives, Prose of Barrow, Pope and his Friends, Gray and Cowper, on Prefaces and Dedications, Mirshuler's Essays, and other topics of a similar scholarly character; there are, also, many essays and criticisms on later subjects and current topics, all of which are treated in a genial, sensible, and scholarly manner, indicating a well-cultivated mind, a most amiable nature, a refined taste, and a most liberal and catholic fondness for what is good in literature and art without reference to sect or country. Among the flashing corruscations of our erratic literary producers it is most pleasant to find a work so free from all the raw flippancies of the day. Mr. Jones has even preserved the antiquated custom of publishing a list of the subscribers to his books, as was done in the days of Dryden and of Pope. The greater part of these essays had already been published in our popular magazines and literary journals.

Reprints are in the ascendant, as they always are, for that matter. We have from Ticknor & Fields a neat volume containing the Dramatic poems of Barry Cornwall, and "other poems now first printed." It is more than forty years since this *nom de plume* first appeared, and now the owner of it makes his appearance for the first time under his own proper name of B. W. Procter, with a small preface touchingly announcing *that this is probably the "last time he shall try the patience of the public."* The public has never manifested any impatience with him, or at him, but has always thankfully taken whatever he has offered it, read and remembered his poems, and sung his songs. The miscellaneous poems now first printed are very numerous, written long time ago, and on a great variety of subjects. They will, of course, be to his admirers the most welcome part of the volume, which closes with a "Farewell to Verse."

> The winds are mute; the river dares not sing—
> Time lifts his hand—and I obey the sign.

It is all over with Barry Cornwall so far as authorship is concerned; but we hope he may live many years to enjoy his fame and the five thousand pounds sterling which one of his literary admirers recently bequeathed him. The English volume, of which this is a reprint, is the very loveliest example of book-making that has appeared since the time of that luxury of the art, *Rogers' Italy*. We wish the Boston publishers could have afforded to reproduce it. When Horace Walpole printed *Gray's Odes* at his non-aristocratic press, at Strawberry Hill, with illustrations by Bentley, he fancied that he had achieved a miracle, but what a burlesque it was compared with the English edition of Barry Cornwall's last volume.

Our nicest looking books comes from Boston. A new firm there, Whittemore, Niles & Hall, have published in a very pleasant volume the admirable biographies of literary men in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and have given due credit for them, too, in a capital introduction, written by a gentlemanly scholar, or a scholarly gentleman, as the case may be. The biographies are of various men, commencing with Addison and ending with David Hume, from the pens of various authors, but the chief of them are the lives of Johnson and Goldsmith by Macaulay.

The meaning and mystery of schools, the true aims of education, what to learn and how to learn, are still as debatable points as they were in the time of Montaigne or Tristram Shandy. In a nation like ours, where educational institutions are universal, and every boy and girl is sent to school, there ought to be some fixed ideas upon the subject; but our teachers are still at school, and new systems are daily broached for improving the minds of youth. Here we have a volume entitled *School Amusements, or How to make the School Interesting*. By N. W. Taylor Root. Published by A. S. Barnes & Co. There are a good many sensible hints in this small treatise, but the great aim of Mr. Root is to teach the art of military training in schools, which, no doubt, may be made beneficial to the bodily health of boys, whether it be profitable to their minds or not.

The *Story of a Pocket Bible* is a rather ponderous autobiography, something on the model, though very different in style, from the *History of a Guinea*. It is a religious novel, in fact; a reprint and illustrated. Published by Wiley & Halsted.

Redfield, who has republished all the works of Rev. Dr. Richard Chenevix Trench, has just issued a slender volume containing five sermons preached by the author before the University of Cambridge, on the nature of Christ.

Stories of the Island World is a very pleasant little volume about Madagascar, written by Chas. Nordhoff, and published by the Harpers. The author tells his own experiences, and gives his readers vivid sketches of Ceylon, Java and New-Zealand, as well as Madagascar.

Charles Desilver, of Philadelphia, adds to the stock of good school books, *The Intermediate Standard Speaker*, by Epes Sargent, and new editions, with interlinear translations, of Horace and Cæsar.

A very serviceable little book for Western immigrants, by C. C. Andrews, entitled *Minnesota and Dacotah*, has been published by Robert Farnham, of Washington. It consists of letters descriptive of a journey made in those Territories in the Autumn of 1856.

The second volume of the important and valuable publication, *Benton's Abridgement of the Debates of Congress*, has been published by Appleton. This volume includes the debates from December, 1796, to February, 1803.

We are indebted to Mr. Valentine, the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, one of the few City officials whose special fitness for his place compels all parties to keep him in it, for the Corporation *Manual* for 1857, a work full of valuable statistical information, and a great variety of local historical matter.

Putnam's Monthly for April has made a dash into the great magazine difficulty of illustrations. Good reading alone will not satisfy the multitude; there must be a double appeal made to the imagination, and the page must be literally pictured that is intended for general circulation. What is the reason of this? Have writers grown less forcible, or are readers less lively and acute? Why must literature go hand in hand with drawings? Is not the descriptive power of the pen sufficient, but, after Mr. James has described his horseman who might have been seen, must the aid of the artist be called in to make the horse and his rider actually visible to the reader? Dickens does not find it necessary to illustrate his *Household Words*, neither does *Blackwood*. But publishers are the best judges, beyond a question; they have opportunities for measuring the public taste, and for testing the public endurance, and, if they decide that pictures are necessary, who shall quarrel with them? We shall not; all that we have a right to demand is that they shall be careful not to make the illustrations the prime object, and the literary matter of their publications secondary. We shall anticipate, ere long, an illustrated quarterly, and the *North American* will be startling us with some lively wood-cuts, illustrative of its heavy reviews. *Putnam's* illustrations are good for a beginning; the first article is an illustrated criticism of that pleasant work, Mackie's history of Tai-Ping-Wang, the great rebel leader of China. Following this is a very amusing article on Tails, illustrated with designs by our very best comic draughtsman, John McLenan. In this number of *Putnam*, at least, there is no diminution of interest in the literary contents, and the illustrations are so much clear gain. There are some very readable articles, among which is one on "Our Authors and Authorship," in which the merits of Melville and Curtis are critically and justly analyzed. The serious article on Fillibustering is an admirable review of the career of Walker in Nicaragua. It is well done as a piece of historical narrative, and every way commendable in the view taken of the moral and political aspects of this great fillibustering *fiasco*. Hereafter, it is reported, this popular magazine is to be copiously and beautifully illustrated by wood cuts from original designs.

WAYS TO THE SOUTH SEA.

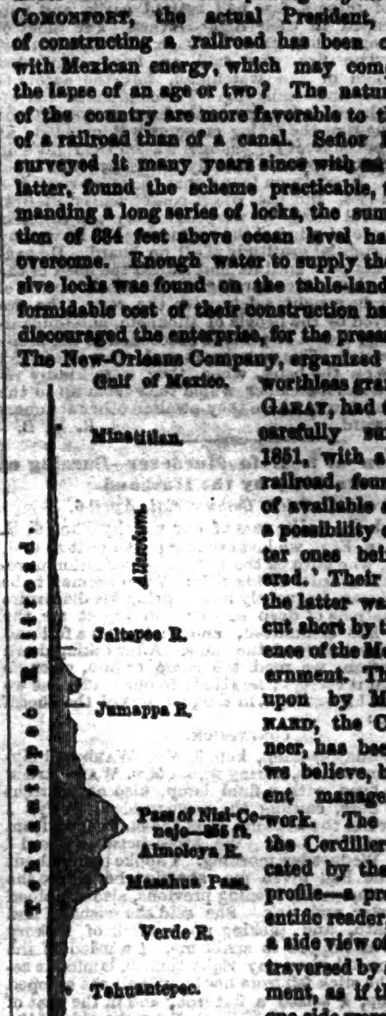
It was a sad oversight of Nunez Balboa, when he found the great South Sea, not to have found some shorter way to it than about the southern capes. From his days to ours the water route has remained unabridged. The trader has still to plough his circuitous way around the protuberance of *Brazil*, and through the *storms* of Good Hope and the Horn, notwithstanding all the reiterated charges of gallant adventure at the ice-blockade of the northwest passage, and all the surveys effected in the centre with a view to ship-canals. Like a great deal of other unfinished business left over by our unenterprising forefathers, and which we of the nineteenth century have taken in hand and dispatched, this of finding or making a middle passage by water to the South Sea devolves upon us, and has grown so urgent that we may look—who knows how soon?—to its triumphant achievement. The old superstition—for geography as well as religion has its superstitions—that the water of the Pacific was so much higher than the Atlantic as to render an aqueduct impracticable, is thoroughly disproved. There is no such inequality of rank to prevent a marriage. The stubborn range of Cordilleras raise themselves between, and forbid the banns; but that difficulty science stands ready to obviate, either by climbing, with locks, over the mountain summits, or by penetrating their bowels with tunnels. Railroads, too, scale their peaks, by means of aspiring gradients and decided curves; so that all the possibilities of a middle passage, whether by water or rail, are amply demonstrated. It is is only left for capital to run over some calculations as to the cost and profit of the connection, before it shall be accomplished. The road from Aspinwall to Panama has pioneered the way. Not inappropriately might we allude to Browning's nervous thought:

> "'Tis in the advance of individual minds
> That the slow crowd should ground their expectation
> Eventually to follow—as the sea
> Waits ages in its bed, till some one wave
> Of all the multitudinous mass extends
> The empire of the whole, some feet, perhaps,
> Over the strip of sand which could confine
> Its fellows so long time; thenceforth the rest,
> E'en to the meanest, hurry in at once,
> And so much is clear gained."

The several thoroughfares, completed, constructing, or merely contemplated, are in number six, namely: the Tehuantepec Railroad, the Honduras Railroad, the Nicaragua Canal, the Chiriqui Turnpike, the Panama Railroad, and the Atrato Canal. We give the names in inverse order with their several distances from the equator. In glancing at the relative merits of these enterprises, let us begin with

THE TEHUANTEPEC RAILROAD.

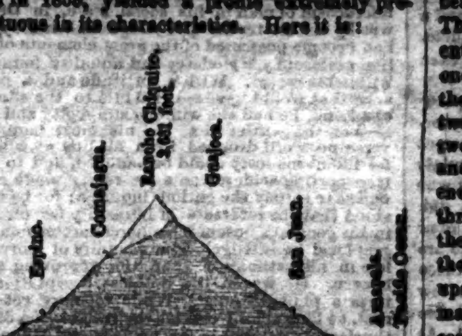
The Garay grant: who has not heard of it? How Señor Jose de Garay obtained from Santa Ana, as long ago as 1842, the right to create a communication, wet or dry, across this Isthmus, with liberal concessions of land, powers and privileges? How Garay delayed, and the American war intervened, stripping Mexico of vast territories at the North? How the discoveries of gold in California and Australia suggested that the best possession still left her was the transit of this Isthmus, and how they repudiated the Garay grant, which had passed in the meantime, through several assignments, into the hands of a New-Orleans company, and resumed her rights in all their extent? How under the more enterprising *régime* of Gen. Comonfort, the actual President, the work of constructing a railroad has been commenced with Mexican energy, which may complete it in the lapse of an age or two? The natural features of the country are more favorable to the creation of a railroad than of a canal. Señor Moro, who surveyed it many years since with an eye to the latter, found the scheme practicable, though demanding a long series of locks, the summit elevation of 684 feet above ocean level having to be overcome. Enough water to supply these successive locks was found on the table-lands; but the formidable cost of their construction has probably discouraged the enterprise, for the present, at least. The New-Orleans Company, organized under the worthless grant of Señor Garay, had the ground carefully surveyed in 1851, with a view to a railroad, found a choice of available routes, and a possibility of still better ones being discovered. Their search for the latter was, however, cut short by the interference of the Mexican Government. The one fixed upon by Major Barnard, the Chief Engineer, has been adopted, we believe, by the present managers of the work. The path over the Cordilleras is indicated by the following profile—a profile, unscientific reader, being such a side view of the ground traversed by an improvement, as if the earth on one side were all cleared away down to the sea level, and you were looking at the remaining wall of rock and ground.



The greatest height to be overcome by this track is 855 feet above the Pacific waters. The direction is southwest from a point not far below Vera Cruz; the distance from the Gulf of Mexico to the Bay of Ventosa, on the Pacific, is 185 miles. The advocates of the Tehuantepec transit claim for it the advantages of traversing a more healthful region than others further south; of shortening the distance to San Francisco from New-York by the Panama route, some 1,500 miles; of being remote from the possessions of European Powers, which command the other thoroughfares. It is, on the other hand, objected that the winds and currents of the Pacific terminus are unfriendly to the access of sailing craft; an objection, however, equally applicable to all the ports contiguous to the Isthmus. The local traffic of the river Coatzacoalcos is certainly of great value, nearly eight thousand tons of mahogany having been exported thence last year, chiefly to the United States. Recent intelligence from Guatemala proves that the confidence of President Carrera in the railroad enterprise is so perfect, that he has already chartered a line of steamships to connect Istapa with Tehuantepec. In the meantime, a carriage road has been so far completed across the Isthmus, as to warrant Colonel A. G. Sloo, the head of this special undertaking, in contracting with the Government of the United States for the transmission of a semi-monthly mail between New-Orleans and San Francisco. Colonel Sloo proposes to commence in the course of the Summer.

HONDURAS RAILROAD.

Mr. E. G. Squier, of Nicaragua notoriety, has been running about the world these three years with a Honduras Railroad in his breeches pocket. Disgusted with the Nicaragua project, he prospected Honduras for a better, discovered a gorge in the mountains admitting of a bold escalade, and through it laid down his route. The survey, effected in 1853, yielded a profile extremely presumptuous in its characteristics. Here it is:



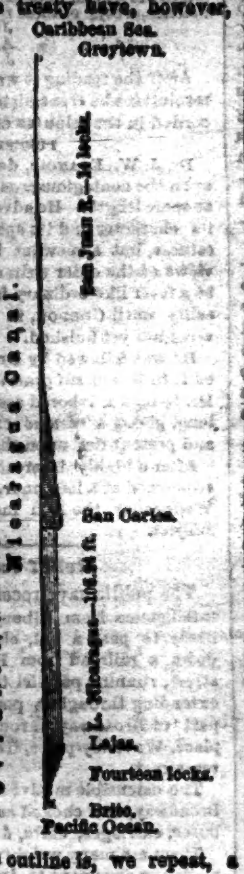
Honduras Railroad.

The height attained, 2,681 feet, is formidable, but not impracticable. The road is designed to commence at Puerto Caballos, close down in that angle of the Caribbean Sea which is formed by the Belize and the north shore of Honduras, and runs directly south to Amapala, 160 miles away upon the Bay of Fonseca, Pacific side. The most obvious remark suggested by inspection of the map is, that its approaches on the east are controlled by the British settlements at the Belize, a circumstance disadvantageous to any American interest in the road, while it forms a powerful recommendation to an English Company. We accordingly hear that London capitalists have adopted it, designing to push the work with the utmost diligence.

The recent treaty between Her Majesty's Government and Honduras, in relation to the Bay Islands, and the Belize, had the pacification of that vicinage in sight, as an inducement to the undertaking. Mr. Squier has been met by the opinions of careful engineers, who pronounce his scheme impracticable. Others have sustained him; and as such men as the Governor of the Bank of England head the new Company, we are to assume that the balance of authority is in his favor. The Government of Honduras is especially gracious to the enterprise, because it connects Comayagua, the capital, with both oceans.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

A ship canal through Lake Nicaragua was a pet project a century ago. Governments and private companies have time out of mind procured surveys to be made demonstrating the possibility of the work; without, however, bringing it within the limits of reasonable cost. The estimates have, in fact, in every instance, frightened the speculator away. Six or seven years since, the prospect became so luminous that the British and American Governments deemed it prudent to provide at once for the neutralization of the route, whence sprang the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, of dubious memory. Both the project and the treaty have, however, come to nothing; and who shall propose the revival of either, while the struggle between Walker and the natives continues? The ultimate practicability of the enterprise is probably ascertained, notwithstanding the criticisms of Mr. Squier. The San Juan River to the lake may be supplied with locks, and other slack-water arrangements, so that 120 miles of the distance may be overcome; the lake, which is 105 feet above the Pacific, may be traversed by vessels of deep draught to Lajas, 66 miles; whence a cut embodying a series of locks fed from the lake may conduct to the Pacific, at Brito. Or, extending through Lake Managua, the route may debouch at Realejo, a more elaborate and extensive work, without attractions to capitalists. Of the line by the way of Brito accept the annexed portrait:



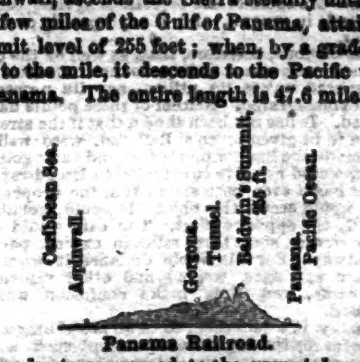
The realization of this outline is, we repeat, a question of time.

CHIRIQUI TURNPIKE.

The Chiriqui lagoon lies in the northern edge of the State of the same name, which is the northernmost province of New-Granada, and adjoins Costa Rica. The lagoon is midway on the map between Greytown and Aspinwall. Two American companies have directed their attention to this locality—the Chiriqui Improvement and the Chiriqui Real Estate Companies,—the former with a view to constructing a broad carriage-way for the transit of passengers from the lagoon to David, a port nearly ninety mile distant upon the Pacific. The height of the Cordilleras discourages the idea of a Railroad, while the same difficulty, and the absence of water, forbid a Canal. The great productiveness and abundance of local traffic of the country must repay generously the less costly work.

PANAMA RAILROAD.

While the rest of the world has talked itself weary of Isthmus transits, New-York has made one. The Panama road owes its existence to the celebrated traveler John L. Stephens, who first conceived the plan, and inaugurated the necessary surveys. It departs from the Island of Manzanilla, in the Caribbean Sea, whereon stands the city of Aspinwall, ascends the Sierra steadily until within a few miles of the Gulf of Panama, attaining a summit level of 255 feet; when, by a grade of 60 feet to the mile, it descends to the Pacific waters at Panama. The entire length is 47.6 miles.

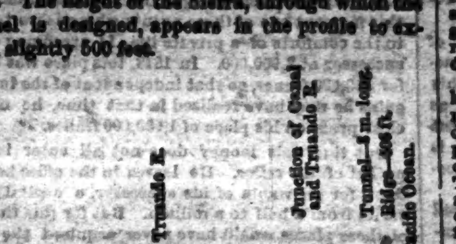


Panama Railroad.

In order to accommodate the urgent demands of California travel, it was built in the first instance with no regard to stability. The work of straightening abrupt curves, reducing grades, and replacing wooden bridges and water-ways with stone masonry, now engages the Company. Eventually the road will be one of the most useful in the world. As is the case with the Honduras road, there is little prospect of a water channel in the neighborhood, owing to the absence of sources at a sufficient elevation to supply the locks.

ATRATO CANAL.

The Emperor of the French, we are told, has recently become deeply interested in a canal leading from the Atrato River to the Pacific Ocean. This is the track pointed out by Von Humboldt, as the only one he believed practicable. The Atrato River is a broad and deep tributary to the Caribbean Sea, discharging into the Gulf of Darien. The examination effected at the cost of Wall-street enterprise, shows that the Atrato and the Truando, one of its estuaries, may be made navigable for the largest vessels, one hundred miles, to a point twenty-five miles from the South Sea. The latter twenty-five miles require some heavy excavations, and a double tunnel three miles long, and high enough for the "mast of a tall ammiral" to pass through. The expense of such a work is prodigious; the estimates call for some $150,000,000, but as the canal is to be without locks, running therefore upon the level of river and sea, its advantages may perhaps balance the initial extravagance of cost. The height of the Sierra, through which the tunnel is designed, appears in the profile to exceed slightly 500 feet.



Atrato Canal.

The Chiriqui Turnpike, the Panama Railroad, and the Atrato Canal, are within the bounds of New-Granada; and must therefore class as South American enterprises. Between the last two is a long stretch of Isthmus, traversed by the inexhaustible Cordilleras, through which exploration has thus far sought an available passage vainly. Poor Strain, after squandering the lives of his companions, and barely saving his own, found no practicable depression. The half-dozen routes we have indicated are therefore the only ones known, or likely to be. We may make up our minds to be contented with the choice they offer us.

As to cost, it is hard to say how large it ought to be to prohibit the hope of a profitable return. Considering the immense value of the East India trade, European and American; considering the near prospect of enlarged intercourse with Japan and China; considering the growing empires of Australia and California; the wealth of the South Sea Islands; the opulence of the South American coast; the extent of the Pacific whale-fisheries; and finally, considering that all these are only accessible at present by tedious, expensive, perilous voyages from six to ten thousand miles longer than the paths through the Isthmus; can we doubt the value of these latter channels of intercourse? To avoid the Southern Capes of frost, and cloud, and storm, what transhipments at Tehuantepec, or Panama, by the railroad, would not be economical and wise? What canal tolls would be large enough to drive the merchantman around the Horn, rather than float through the calm waters of an aqueduct, the "journey of a Sabbath day!" There is certainly very little doubt that Central America will presently be the world's highway.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

Political Condition of the Republic—President's Message—The Banishment of Santana, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

St. Domingo City, Tuesday, March 3, 1857.

The Spanish brig *Habanero* leaves here to-morrow for Santiago de Cuba, and I avail myself of the politeness of one of her officers to forward you this letter, which will probably reach you *via* the Havana. The affairs of our little Republic go on in pretty much the same way as before, only that our "*Matriculados*" have become more orderly, and inspire the authorities with less suspicion, particularly since the departure of Señor Segovia, who was the life and soul of all the disturbances that have threatened to undermine our political existence.

It is well known that President Baez's sympathies are with the European powers, and that he is secretly sworn to the French interest that has for years past been exerted to bring about a union of this part of the island with the negro empire of Hayti. His display of clemency towards Santana was founded on the hope that the French Governor of Martinique would punish him by death or perpetual imprisonment. His message, a translation of which I subjoin, is a strong evidence of his anti-American ideas and plans.

Messrs. Senators—The constitutional precept, in unison with the intimate wishes of my heart, brings me in your presence to-day with the purpose of displaying to the eyes of the nation the faithful picture of its present state. I say exact, because the first duty of my position is to represent the situation of the country in its true colors without any exaggeration.

Thanks to Divine Providence, this picture will not sadden us, for if much is wanting to complete our organization, there are grounds to hope for a brilliant picture, which is not far removed.

It is quite natural that a small and weak State, which only counts thirteen years of existence, should find itself still remote from the climax of its prosperity, the more so as foreign enemies and domestic obstacles have assisted in impeding its march, and when the weak hands into which, with far different hopes, I gave the helm of State on finishing my first term, far from stimulating that progress, made it retrograde. Public opinion authorises to make this assertion, solemnly and lawfully expressed and confirmed by the *Lenado Consultor*, as I shall say hereafter; and if I mention this fact of universal notoriety, it is not from a desire to recriminate, but because I feel obliged to declare to the Republic that when her voice called me to the power for the second time, I have found the Government weakened and disorganized, quite different from the flourishing state in which my successor had received it.

Fortunately for the Republic, the favor of Heaven has not entirely abandoned us, as it is evident in the preservation of our friendly relations with the foreign nations who are our allies and friends.

In the midst of this satisfaction, I am grieved to inform you that the hopes manifested in my message to Congress in 1853 in reference to our relations with the common Father of the Faithful, were shamefully blighted. I then remarked "that the Government believed it to be of urgent necessity and of the highest importance for this Catholic people to celebrate a Concordat with the Holy See. For this purpose, and in order to have a representative in Europe in the serious circumstances of that epoch, Dr. Elias Rodriguez was appointed plenipotentiary. Favorable results are anticipated from his mission. Now these desirable results, and at that time easy to be obtained, were frustrated by the persecution which my successor raised against the Catholic Clergy, revenging himself on our most respectable and virtuous prelate, on the very worthy priest charged with the mission to Rome, on other pastors, unmindful that, according to the words of the Gospel, he ran the risk of dispersing the flock. I need not say that this situation cannot be prolonged, and that it is necessary to join again the broken chain that is to unite us with the head of Christianity, till we obtain a concordat that will regulate and cement the position of the Dominican Church. Such is the purpose of the Government, and it hopes to carry it out in a short time.

The indication that I have just made of the good state of our relations with foreign powers, does not exempt me from the grateful duty of making special mention of France and England. The bloody contest sustained by those powers in the East had been a material obstacle to the mediation terminating its work of settlement between the two States of the Spanish Island. But the Government of Her Britannic Majesty and of the Emperor of the French, who have never for a single moment belied their benevolence toward us, as soon as peace had been made with Russia, again busied themselves with our relations with Hayti. The first effect of their active exertions has been to make the Haytien chief promise a truce for three years, thus affording a sufficient period for fixing the basis of a definite treaty. This result may appear trivial, but it is not so, if we take into consideration that it is the beginning of still greater ones, and, above all, an evident proof of the sentiments which animate the mediating powers.

Our ancient mother Spain has not shown herself less favorable towards us. The frankness and generosity of which she gave proofs when she celebrated the treaty, recognizing our independence, and the cession of this territory, have continued to reign throughout all her relations with this Republic. The question of the *Matricula*, the cause of certain difficulties, and the object of a special negotiation ineffectually directed by the two preceding Administrations, appeared to the Dominican Plenipotentiary to be solved; but as the interpretation lately given by her Catholic Majesty's Government to the seventh article of the treaty is substantially the same, and even broader than that of her Consul General, the present Administration, believing that this may produce troubles, has proposed a modification of the article to the Cabinet of Madrid. The result can not be [illegible] expressly satisfactory, because I am induced to hope so from the benevolence which Her Majesty the Queen, and her Government have ever shown us, and the noble and frank deportment of their representative in Saint Domingo.

The satisfactory state of our foreign relations has been momentarily counterbalanced in the interior. The parties injured by General Santana's administration, raised their voices to ask for justice. The "Lenado Consultor," the worthy depository of the laws, could but hear this petition; but here arose one of those grave difficulties that sometimes place Governments in a serious conflict. How could we have convinced the civilized world, with which we are endeavoring to identify ourselves, that our justice was not a revenge, that our judgment of his term, to which every ruler must subject himself, was not a political reaction? This was indicated to me by the three representatives of our most intimate allies, Spain, France and England, and receiving this insinuation with pleasure, I presented myself before you to lend it my influence.

The Senate then gave a remarkable proof that it knows how to raise itself to the sphere of political convenience, and authorised the Executive to act according to the exigency of the circumstances. The people also, (because the petition against General Santana must be called popular,) the Dominican people gave an example of forbearance such as is seldom seen. Happy the Chief of a free State who finds such virtues to praise in his people. Observe, gentlemen, the Dominicans; see how he can be brave against the invading enemy; strong against tyranny; generous with the vanquished, and docile to his rulers. Look at him and confess that such a people deserves to be happy, independent and free.

But the ill-advised General Santana has not known how to profit by the goodness of our allies, nor the long animosity of the Government, the high dignity of the Senate, nor the generosity of the people. Obstinate in his hostile conduct, he favored, if he did not promote, a rising of factions in the interior. They were suppressed in a moment, thanks to the activity of our authorities and the fidelity of our soldiers; but Santana's intentions, well known, confirmed the Government in the idea that it was indispensable that he should be banished the country. Also on this occasion we have received support from one of our allies. The French Vice Admiral, Count de Gueydon, consented to receive him on board. Of this measure due notice was given to the representatives of Her Britannic Majesty and our Catholic Majesty, who manifested their conformity.

This focus of insurrection and the sparks of rebellion that had shown themselves in Neyba having been quickly extinguished, the Administration turned its eyes to the organization and improvement of the several branches that constitute it. The administration of justice first requires its attention; but this important branch of the social life of a people has two parts, for on one side it requires the constant perfection of legislation, and on the other the organization of the courts and tribunals, and the appointment of the individuals who are to compose them. Without adventuring any idea on this arduous and delicate matter, I shall limit myself to inform you that the Government is assiduously employed in promoting the reforms required by this part of the Administration.

If justice is the first condition of existence for every constituted society, the education of youth is the food that perpetuates it. The Government looks on this branch with particular affection, for on it depends the formation of good and useful citizens. To moralize the rising generation, to educate and accustom it to work, I promise myself, gentlemen, that I will spare neither pains nor fatigues, and here, I may add, that my desires will be limited by our actual resources.

His solicitude for the organization of the army is not less, and I can insure you that the military service will soon be regulated, to the great alleviation of the people and the public treasury. Convinced that small armed forces are more easily instructed, disciplined and organized, I have created a body destined exclusively to garrison the capital, which will serve as a model and nucleus at the same time for the army that may be formed. Nothing will be omitted in this respect that our resources will justify, and as the sons of this island have given repeated proofs of their valor and patriotism, which are the two essential qualities of the soldier, there is no doubt but they will soon acquire all the rest in which they are deficient.

There also exist two plans, already resolved upon by the government, which are, in my opinion, of the greatest importance. The first is the establishment of a steamer, which, besides the utility of the general service, and placing this capital in relations with Porto Rico, will communicate with St. Thomas, the centre of so many lines of correspondence. The second is to build a bridge in front of this City. I think it needless to expatiate on the convenience of this work, which will afford an easy passage to the persons and cattle of both of the extensive territories divided by the Ozama.

In a decree, dated February 27, I have established the decree of the 20th of September, the only way, in my opinion, of remedying the disorders in the post office which existed when I took possession of the presidency. Giving it all the importance it deserves, I shall endeavor to perfect it as far as I am able.

Such are the principal things I consider worthy of your attention. My lively wishes shall always be that our actions surpass our words; that in the moral and material advancement of our country, you may always see the present administration actively employed and practically zealous. For this reason I have preferred the brief words of this Message to the pompous display of programmes of government. Assist me in this undertaking, Senators. Let the Dominican people ever prove, as heretofore, submissive to the law, and docile to the voice of authority. May Providence bless our efforts, and I will prove to you how ardent my wish is to see my country prosperous and happy.

BUENAVENTURA BAEZ.

St. Domingo, March 2, 1857.

The message has been variously commented on by the different parties, but with all proper privacy, for it would be extremely dangerous to be too open in expressing opposition to our Parisian President. His studied silence on Elliot's treaty, and the absence of any reference to the United States, should convince the present Administration at Washington that some steps must be taken, and that speedily, if they wish to defend the famous Monroe Doctrine. Our palace is constantly visited by the national vessels of the allied powers, and the extreme politeness which they receive at the hands of the President and his satellites convince me that something is being concocted detrimental to the interests and policy of the American people. Want of time consumed in the translation of the Message, has deprived me of the pleasure of entering more into the details of our domestic situation. I hope, however, soon to have the pleasure of sending you an interesting letter on the actual situation of this unhappy Republic. SEBO.

The Hudson's Bay Territory Question.

Mr. Justice Draper having been appointed a Special Deputy to England to represent Canadian rights and interests in the matter of the Hudson's Bay Territory, of which so much is said, has received voluminous instructions from the Governor-General. The Provincial Parliament having called for copies of the correspondence, the instructions are made public. They direct the Deputy to report himself immediately to the Colonial Secretary, to offer all the information of which he is in possession to any Parliamentary Committee that may desire it, and, while forbidden to conclude any negotiations, he is particularly ordered to operate *against immigration from the United States*. On this point the instructions are very full and explicit. We copy:

"His Excellency feels it particularly necessary that the importance of securing the Northwest Territory against the sudden and unauthorized influx of immigration from the United States side should be strongly pressed. He fears that the continued vacancy of this great tract, with a boundary not marked on the soil itself, may lead to future loss, and injury both to England and to Canada. He wishes you to urge the expediency of marking out the limits, and so protecting the frontier of the lands above Lake Superior, about the Red River, and thence to the Pacific, as effectually to secure them against violent seizure or irregular settlement, until the advancing tide of emigrants from Canada and the United Kingdom may fairly flow into them and occupy them as subjects of the Queen on behalf of the British Empire.

With these objects in view, it is especially important that Her Majesty's Government should guard any renewal of a license of occupation, (should such be determined on,) or any recognition of rights in the Company, by such stipulations as will cause such license or such rights not to interfere with the fair and legitimate occupation of tracts adapted for settlement.

It is unnecessary, of course, to urge in any way the future importance of Vancouver's Island, as the key to all British North America, on the side of the Pacific, situated as it is between the extensive seaboard of Russian-America and the vast territory in the hands of the United States."

French Advertising.—A Parisian journal gives some interesting facts in relation to the history of French advertising. It says that before the year 1826, such a thing as an advertisement was comparatively unknown in Paris, and for eight years thereafter, but little headway was made. But about 1836, a better condition of affairs was established by the "invention" of newspapers at a moderate rate. The diminution in the price led to an increase in the number of subscribers, greater publicity was obtained, and as a consequence advertisements flourished. The development which this extension of advertising gave to the press of Paris, is illustrated by the official returns of the papers published in that city. In 1830, only 28,000,000 stamps were issued. In 1846, 61,000,000 were issued; and in 1856, the number reached 80,000,000. Indeed, the system of advertising is yet in its infancy, not only in France, but in England and the United States.

PARIS GOSSIP.

The "Question D'Argent" of Dumas—Miscellaneous Literary News.

Paris, Monday, March, 9, 1857.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

The *Question D'Argent* of young DUMAS is still one of the serious considerations of the moment. The criticisms, epigrams and apostrophes it has provoked, would make half a dozen volumes the size of the play itself. EVEN MIRES, the great Jew banker, has written in the columns of his journal, the *Constitutionnel*, a profession on the subject. It is true he tries to prove that the author of the new piece does not understand the Bourse in all its lights and shades as well as he, Mires, who has made twenty millions there in a very few years; but his *rentiérisme*, which is his first literary attempt, none the less gives renown and notoriety to the author criticised. The piece of DUMAS makes no pretensions either to plot, to situations, or to any of the ordinary by-play for dramatic effect. Unlike his other works, compromised female character forms no part of the play. It is a quiet, but powerful criticism on the intemperate mania for money, in which the whole success of the piece is concentrated in the force and the bearing of the words spoken. Of the whole four of the younger DUMAS' plays, it is the only one that could be literally translated for the stage of London or New York. The piece will soon be produced in London, which is the first time this author has ever succeeded in getting before a London audience. Even your modified American *Camille*—that of Miss Davenport, the most modified of all—was rejected by the London censors.

You recollect the "basket of peaches," a figure of speech in the *Demi Monde* which had so great a success. The author has attempted to profit by this sort of episodic writing in the *Question D'Argent*, as you will see by the two following extracts from the third act: *De Coqueville*, a rich railroad speculator, to *Olivier Jobel*, a man of leisure, lessons on the necessity of every man doing something for the State.

"Listen to my plan," says *De Coqueville*, "for a civil conscription. It is a conscription of my own invention, and one of the simplest things in the world. It will serve as a pendant to the *military conscription*, and may even replace it, for it is probable that, in a given time, all the nations of the earth will be united by interest, the arts, commerce, industry, and that war will disappear from this world; when that period arrives, society will demand no more of men than the infinite of their intellectual capacities. When a man arrives at the age of twenty-one years, the State will go to him, and say: 'Sir, what career have you embraced? What do you do for mankind?' 'Nothing, Sir.' 'Ah! do you wish to work?' 'No, Sir, I do not wish to work.' 'Very well—then you have a fortune?' 'Yes, Sir.' 'In that case, Sir, you are liberty not to work, but you must find a substitute. You are going to give a certain sum annually in order that people who have no fortune shall work for you, and we will give you a *certificate of instance*, with which you can circulate freely.'"

De Coqueville explains the invention of bills of exchange. "When work, that first law of humanity, shall become general, (by the new law of conscription,) he is, indeed, money, specie will become insufficient in quantity to represent it, and it is possible that this currency will be suppressed. That seems to you impossible, like all undiscovered things; but one day it will be as simple as any discovery that has been made. Listen: formerly, we will suppose, a Parisian bought a country house at Marseilles for a hundred thousand francs. What did he do? He put his hundred thousand francs in cash in a diligence, and sent them to the seller, escorted by a special guard. On the road highwaymen attacked the diligence, killed the guards and shared the money. Other guards were sent in pursuit of the robbers, and another battle took place. At last, the robbers being taken, they were hung, and society was avenged; but it follows that that was an enormous amount of trouble and expense to buy a country house. One day a gentleman, who had a large sum to pay at a great distance, and who was an honorable man, said to himself: 'But what is the use of taking so much trouble and incurring so much expense in sending this large sum of specie to my creditor, who, if he owes it to another, will be obliged to do the same thing, and so on to others? Was is the use of damaging so many pieces of gold and so many robbers? I am going to keep the money at home, and write to my creditor that I will pay it to him at his first requisition; if he has to come sum to pay, he will send my letter to that person and thus my letter may make the voyage around the world, without the capital changing its place! This gentleman had simply conceived the idea of the bill of exchange, and from that day the public commenced to understand that money was almost nothing, and that credit was everything."

THE DEGRADATION OF THE LITTERATEURS.

Young DUMAS is right in attacking this question of money. He was right too in standing aloof from the great literary dinner of MILLAUD, the money-god. Since the close of literary men came into existence, there never was such an example of mammon-worship as this. Two weeks ago, MILLAUD, as I have already told you, gave a Babylonian feast to the journalists and literary men of Paris. But a few years ago this banker was but an obscure Jew, who lived in a garret, and had not often a sou to buy his dinner with. By a series of fortunate stock operations he has risen to the position of a millionaire, and once arrived at that position he now seeks notoriety. His first movement to this end was to buy a journal. In his first attempts he failed, but finally he obtained the majority of the shares in the *Presse*, those held by M. DE GIRARDIN, at the enormous price of $165,000. But this did not suffice, and M. MILLAUD determined to make a bold stroke for popularity and notoriety, in giving a grand *fête* to the journalists and *littérateurs* of the town. They were all invited to the number of three or four hundred. The golden hotel of the Place St. George's received new additions and new beauties to its already gorgeous decorations. The *fête* was in every respect a grand affair.

Before the event came off a report had gained circulation that each *convive* was to find under his plate a thousand franc bill. To this report M. MILLAUD attributes the abstention of many of the really distinguished men invited: the two DUMAS, JULES JANIN, M. DE GIRARDIN and others; but one is surprised that any man believing such a report could have so far forgotten his dignity as to attend. And yet in the long list of those who bit at this open bid for popularity, we see the names of MERY, PONSARD, Baron TAYLOR, the Duke of St. SIMON, THEOPHILE GAUTIER, EMILE AUGIER, ARSENE DE CERNIA, GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC, PAUL DE ST. VICTOR, CREMIEUX, MICHEL LEVY, MENTOR ROQUEPLAN and a host of other men of high standing in the world of letters.

But now see the result of this affair. Ever since the great event, the journals and the public are filled with M. MILLAUD. You cannot open a printed sheet that does not sing the praises of M. MILLAUD in song, in prose, or in toast. But the most humiliating part of this exhibition has been afforded by M. MERY. This gentleman, a member of the French Academy, and one of the first of living poets, not only prostrated himself before the golden calf, but he made a speech at the dinner in glorification of mammon, and its representative, the host. To render his position still more humiliating, he subsequently published a *feuilleton* in the *Presse* on the pow defunct Frascati's, in which there were whole columns of brilliant poetic improvisations and classical allusions, and which he terminated by saying that all this was spiritually recounted to him by M. MILLAUD, the new proprietor of that once famous house! So M. MILLAUD has gained his point. He has subjugated the men who manufacture popularity, and he can now take his seat in the classic sanctuary erected by MERY, PONSARD, and others of the immortals who occupy the *fauteuils* of the Academy of France!

After that who will dare to resist the power of the golden god?

OTHER CURIOSITIES OF THE MONEY QUESTION.

From the question of money one falls naturally into the Bourse. Since the advent of the tourniquets and the franc entrance fee into that sacred temple, a singular sort of human telegraph has been invented for a non-paying communication between the agents in the inside and their clients under the trees. When the agent wishes instructions he rushes to the side portico, and forming with his hands a kind of speaking trumpet, he thus shouts to his clients in a cabalistic jargon only understood by themselves, and receives his instructions in the same way. For some time this was carried on without a suspicion on the part of the officers of the character of communication that was going on; and when at last the truth was established, they hesitated as to their duty in the premises. But the Prefect of Police did not long hesitate, and now this ingenious dodging of the tourniquet has been abolished.

During the month of January, as I believe I have already told you, there were 1,990 yearly subscriptions to the entrance of the Bourse taken. The price of subscription is 250 a year. The sum total of money taken for that month was [illegible]. On the list of yearly subscribers each name must be followed by a mention of the profession of the owner, and this list shows some curious facts. Not to speak of bankers, merchants, clerks, etc., etc., who naturally form the major part of the subscribers, one sees the following: 1 astronomer, 15 hair-dressers, 3 vaudeville writers, 41 porters, 11 restaurant servants, 3 cow-keepers, 7 actors, 19 doctors, 1 lawyer, 1 lyrical poet, 108 journalists, 1 sandwichman, 1 *ramasseur de bouts de cigare*—(picker up of cigar stumps!)

The gatherer of "old sojers" cannot be classed under the head of a speculator; for his commerce is based on sure and certain chances, on the real daily products of the place. Each day will give him from 1,500 to 2,000 ends of cigars, and as these command a handsome price at the snuff and tobacco manufacturers, his industry is surer of handsome returns than that of the class who furnish it.

The Bourse of Paris possesses one feature of speculation to which your Exchange is a stranger. A certain number of agents are named by the Government—60, I believe—who have the sole right to speculate within the interior of the bar of the Bourse, and who regulate the rises and the falls. They almost uniformly become millionaries, and, of course, their places are much sought after by all those who are scrambling after a fortune in this way. One of these privileged gentlemen, M. LEMIR, sold his place a few months ago for 1,000,000 francs, and last Spring some of these places were bought at 2,200,000 francs! At this moment one of these agents who wishes to retire to the comforts of a private life, is arranging with a successor at 2,000,000. In 1845, this place was bought for 350,000 francs, so that independent of the immense gains he may have realised in that time, he makes a clear profit on his place of 1,050,000 francs.

But then this money does not all enter into the pocket of the seller. He leaves in the office he abandons, for the wants of his successor, a capital which varies from a half to a million. But for this the price of these places would have never acquired the figure at which we find them. And then there are a limited *number of associates, recognised by the chamber of syndics* and "interested persons" who may be multiplied indefinitely. All these agencies are more or less subdivided.

This subdivision is easily understood as applied to the great majority of agents, for when a man possesses in France a fortune of 2,000,000 of francs, he is generally ready to retire from business.

But here is another singular feature of this special agent system. They never speculate on the Bourse themselves—so at least they profess. Some time ago a rich man wished to buy an agency, (a rare thing, as I have already shown,) and the Chamber of Syndics refused to receive him into the Company, on the ground that he had made his money playing at the Bourse! And it is not difficult to understand this scruple on the part of the authorised agents. They are trusted with the millions of their clients throughout France. Their business is to buy and sell—for a per cent.—so as to gain the most money possible for their clients. If they were to allow themselves to be drawn into the vortex of speculation on their own account, they might become ruined, and in the ruin might also crumble the fortunes intrusted to them by their clients. If one such event occurred per year, it would destroy the profession, for no one would longer have confidence in an *agent de change*. If an agent was sure of gaining a million in any enterprise whatever, he would gain it for his clients and not for himself. The Chamber will not even admit a repentant into their midst; for, like CÆSAR's wife, they must not be suspected.

MALAKOFF.

The Academy of Medicine—April Meeting.

The regular meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine was held Wednesday evening, Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, President, in the Chair. A large number of members were present. Dr. J. HUGHES BENNETT, of Edinburg, Scotland, and E. H. PARKER, of Dartmouth, N. H., were elected corresponding members. Several resident members were also elected. Dr. ISAACS also read a valuable paper detailing the results of his original anatomical investigations respecting the height of the pleura above the clavicle, and its width at that point. The facts presented were upon a point overlooked by anatomists and writers generally, although of great importance to the surgeon and pathologist, as well as curious matter for the anatomist. The facts presented were the results of observations upon one hundred bodies. The chief fact elicited was, that there was great variation in the height to which the pleura rose, corresponding somewhat to the length of the neck of the individual and the sex, and that it was diverse upon the two sides—facts of no little practical importance. The deviations of the subclavian artery and its branches, was also in this connection adverted to. The paper was referred to the Publishing Committee.

THE MEMORY OF DR. KANE.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting to prepare suitable resolutions respecting the death of Dr. E. K. KANE, reported. Dr. FRANCIS, the Chairman, stated that since the Academy had done him the honor of appointing him to this duty, he had departed from his usual manner and had prepared some imperfect expression of his feelings.

Dr. FRANCIS proceeded to read as follows:

As a member of the Committee appointed by the Academy to offer for your adoption, should they meet your approving decision, resolutions on the death of the late Dr. ELISHA KENT KANE, I can scarcely withhold a remark or two on this melancholy occurrence. The occasion is one of profound consideration. The lamentable fact of his early death has now become widely known, and wherever known is regretted with a sorrow that has scarcely limitation, and is felt as almost a personal bereavement. The expressions of that grief have been already diffused throughout our vast Republic, and never has an individual character, unassociated with the dignities of high official station, *received loftier commendation from the national voice. His death seems to have reached the hearts of* the entire American people and will doubtless be sympathized with by the wise and the good of the Eastern world. I consider the late Dr. KANE to have been one of the most remarkable men of his time, and to have already been recognized as such. His physical and mental energies are hardly to be found recorded in the ample page of Biography. With a constitution singularly delicate and refined, with a corporal development that gave no special tokens of great muscular strength, of a size below the ordinary height,—slender, susceptible and of quick movement,—he evinced a power and capacity for laborious service and marvelous endurance in trial beyond that which the stoutest and the strongest have shown. Though what might be popularly called a diminutive man, he was of fair proportions, of compact elements, comely and attractive in appearance. I betray in no wise the confidence of friendship, when I state, what I derived from his own lips just before his last departure from New-York, that his greatest weight had been 97 pounds, and that during a portion of his Arctic career it did not exceed 98 pounds.

His intellect was of a peculiar order, alert, rapid in combination, and of large foresight. He was analytic and synthetic. His range of thought was wide, his combinations singularly immediate. The simple and the compound were equally open to his perceptions. Early disciplined in the schools of literary and scientific instruction, with such faculties, his acquisitions were great and various. To a fair scholarship in the ancient languages, he added the sciences of astronomy, navigation, natural history, in its several relations of botany, mineralogy, geology, chemistry and the departments of physics which fall within the compass of a liberal medical education. He was an artist; he was an ethnologist. He was a searcher after truth, an explorer of the mysteries of nature, and perilled life in his devotion, with the daring of a soldier, and the stimulus of a scientific adventurer. He studied philosophy, as the handmaid to useful purposes. His confidence rarely halted, however surrounded with difficulties. On the contrary, unexpected occurrences were no obstacles, but met with new devices; and assurances of hope, presaged in the midst of conflicting issues. He was a mighty traveler; had seen men and cities widely remote; had known vicissitudes of divers climes, and miraculously survived the scourge of pestilence in its worst hideousness in China, Java, and Ceylon, the Pacific and [illegible] Nile, loathsome Africa, lovely [illegible] and her antiquities, were his prepared [illegible] unfolded the handiwork of [illegible] he surveyed a pyramid. He was a disciplinarian [illegible] rare indeed that you encounter [illegible] individual of his cosmopolitan expanse on [illegible] intellectual talents were most engaging; terse [illegible] and sententious; prompt in utterance [illegible] imaginative; he secured an audience at will [illegible] convictions of his own belief and his ar[illegible] As his speech was the auditor of his eloquent [illegible] and was glowing, so too we find his [illegible] and vigorous, united with a bewitching [illegible] ing our comprehension and fathoming the heart. No writer of fiction has assumed a finer sentiment than he betrays in his narrative of the Arctic explorations. His work has become a fire-side companion, and the icy world grows familiar as the parlor story or the devotional hymn. Youth forsakes his school-boy recreations to study its astounding incidents, and listening old age marvels how long it has been kept ignorant of the wonders of Providence. Tears are shed at the record of his multitudinous hardships—how many have burst from his own anguished eyes at the sufferings of mortals he has met amidst the vicissitudes of his adventurous life!

Dr. KANE was too guileless to be able to conceal the benevolence of his nature, and his manly sensibility gushes forth spontaneously whenever the noble incidents of humanity are commended into action. I am told he was a rapid writer; that he sequestered himself, after his last return, within the apartments of his library, greatly to the detriment of his already wasted health, in order to bring forth his captivating volumes at brief successes, for the gratification of an anxious public, and it is wonderful to think that while in the Arctic regions, with all its horrors, with his disabled crew, and himself wounded, and the victim of disease, he could have penned such beautiful thoughts, so abounding in imagery and in description, always subjected to a harmoniously religious meditation. How eminently practical he was in every need, in every reverse! How admirably he preserved the integrity of those three special rules which he adopted upon his embarkation! They were rigidly adhered to through all the vicissitudes of the expedition. He adds: "We had no other laws."

I have spoken of his physical powers and of his intellectual qualities: let the glance at those of the heart. This organ which I may say constitutes the microcosm of man in his social state, in Dr. KANE was by nature tender and devotional, and by culture had become possessed of the great elements of Christian philosophy. Modesty and humility found favor within his breast. With a fortitude and a perseverance that would have entitled him to the admiration of a Zeno, he had the winning simplicity and tenderness of the gentler sex. In his most familiar converse no word dropped from his lips at which even fastidious modesty could be annoyed, and to his own transporting achievements he rarely made reference unless to satisfy the curious inquirer; for he it understood that the interests of humanity far outweighed in his generous bosom commercial extension or geographical knowledge. The plaudits of mortals were less in his estimation than the approving smiles of heaven. He was in the amplest acceptation of the term a philanthropist. While memory retains her seat, so long shall I cherish the recollection of his enthusiastic utterance to his noble friend HENRY GRINNELL, in reference to the then still hopeful prospect of the recovery of Capt. FRANKLIN and his companions. It yields untold comfort to my anxious mind, involved in the cares of professional toil, sometimes to remember that while a child I had seen ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, the first white man who traced his way across the Rocky Mountains and gazed upon the Pacific Ocean; that I cherish a personal knowledge of Capt. FRANKLIN and his companions and biographer, Dr. RICHARDSON; and that KANE, an American explorer, who was the first who came within sight of the great Polar Sea, can be recorded as a personal friend.

The eloquent and able eulogist, Rev. G. W. SHINKLE, in his thoughtful and appropriate address, at the interment of Dr. KANE, has beautifully said: "Let us believe that a faith which *supported him through trials worse than death*, did not fail him when death itself came." Another intimate friend of Dr. KANE thus expresses himself: "But above all,—governing and guiding all,—there was a spirit of true Christian benevolence and Christian dependence. This it was that nurtured and sustained him in times of his greatest suffering and anxiety; this it was that gave him firmness, confidence and power, before which the rudest spirit bowed." Testimony abounds that, though weakened and worn to an extreme degree, his mind rose superior to his physical sufferings, and preserved its faculties entire; that he was conscious of his approaching end, and prepared for the change. His Christian confidence wavered not; the benignity of his nature was edifying throughout all his sufferings; and one of his very last expressions was, that he held in little estimation that man who was afraid to die. Dr. KANE adds another imperishable name to the long catalogue of the members of the noble faculty of physic, who, in their lives and in their deaths, have enriched the panoply of faith by labors in humanity, and who, by their writings, have demonstrated the excellence of the Christian's hope.

The following resolutions were then presented by Dr. MCNULTY:

Resolved, That while the nation recognize in the explorations of Dr. KANE, services honorable to the country and auspicious to humanity, we, his professional brethren, deplore his early death as a loss to our entire profession, of which he was one of the most distinguished ornaments.

Resolved, That the benevolent enterprise and the scientific enthusiasm he so nobly manifested, are the great principles of action which ought to mark the character of our profession and reflect glory on its members.

Resolved, That the self-devotion, assiduity, and moral courage of the navigator were combined in him with the humane sympathies and the observant study of the philosophic physician.

Resolved, That the valuable contributions to natural history, to navigation, astronomy, and the laws of hygiene as affected by extremes of climate, made by Dr. KANE in his Arctic researches, and their deeply interesting record, place him among the most eminent cultivators of practical knowledge on the roll of modern physicians.

Resolved, That while we honor him as a man, we mourn him as a brother, and deeply sympathize with his afflicted family, to whom, in token of sincere and respectful confidence, a copy of these resolutions be transmitted.

JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D.,
A. CLARK, M. D.,
J. MCNULTY, M. D.

After the reading it was voted that the address and resolutions be transmitted to the family and be recorded in the minutes of this meeting.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Dr. J. W. FRANCIS, deputed to open the discussion upon the contagiousness of Puerperal Fever, did so at some length. He advocated the contagiousness of its character and its specific origin with much earnestness, but somewhat briefly; he adverted to the views of the older writers, that it was considered to be a fever like ordinary fevers, but differing in its locality, until GORDON, in 1795, commenced a controversy not yet finished.

He was followed by Dr. J. M. SMITH, who considered it to be not *sui generis*, but evidently contagious. Dr. S. read a labored essay, of some hour or more long, giving a *résumé* of the literature of the past and present day upon the subject.

After a highly interesting meeting, the Academy adjourned at a late hour, to a special meeting, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., further to discuss this subject.

Relief for Broadway.

The public have recently been startled with the intelligence from Albany, that the Legislature are likely to pass a bill, chartering a Company to lay down a railroad from Forty-ninth-street to Fulton-street, running parallel to Broadway, on the west—extending through a part of Seventh-avenue, and a part of Broadway, through Union-place, University-place, Waverley-place, Greene-street, &c., &c., to Fulton-street.

The ostensible motive for this project is the relief of Broadway, now choked and encumbered with omnibuses, carriages, carts, &c.

There are many weighty objections to this project, while the argument in its favor is very questionable, *if not positively fallacious.*

The reasons against it are open, and of very wide application. In the first place, experience has abundantly shown that these railroads degrade the streets through which they run; their rails cut up and embarrass the way; the cars usurp the road; they keep the pavements in a state of constant disorder; they make it inconvenient and disagreeable for private carriages to run in these streets, and drive wealthy residents, as well as rich purchasers of merchandize from them.

Hence, property along these railroads is degraded in public estimation, and reduced in pecuniary value. Therefore, along the whole line of the proposed railroad, from Forty-ninth-street to Fulton-street, the property owners are opposed to this scheme.

Besides these special objections, there are others more pervading and permanent. These railroads are monopolies; they are taking privileges from the many and granting them to the few. There is, therefore, an inherent and wise aversion to them in the community—only to be overcome by manifest public necessity. This necessity has not been shown. At the same time, several causes are in operation to stimulate this natural objection to any new monopoly, and especially to this one. The rail cars in this city, to a great extent, are badly managed; they do not adapt themselves to the public wants; they are often crowded to suffocation; they are, in many cases, unwholesomely filthy; their management is often attended with impertinence and imposition. These generous grants of the people have become public nuisances in many cases. And yet, anchored in chartered privileges, these companies pocket their pence, laugh in their sleeves and set the public at defiance.

These are some of the objections against these City Railroads in general, and the proposed one in particular.

It is obvious, therefore, that, as well on the grounds of justice as general policy, no new Charter should be granted, unless its utility—nay its necessity—be first demonstrated. Neither of these points have been settled. It has not been shown that if the streets proposed to be given up to a Railroad, were well paved and made the line for omnibuses and carts going down town, would not give equal relief to Broadway.

It has it even been shown that the proposed Railroad would secure this object. It would, probably, have the opposite effect. The cars would engross three miles in extent, some three miles in extent, parallel to Broadway. For this whole distance it would drive private carriages, wagons, and other vehicles, into Broadway, and thus make confusion worse confounded.

It would seem to be an set of extraordinary folly for the Legislature to adopt such a scheme as the one proposed, until it has been fully examined and discussed by those most interested—the citizens of New-York City. Opportunity for such discussion has not been given, and hence, it is reasonable to suppose, that the proposed project will be deferred to some future session of the Legislature.

A REPUBLICAN OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

HARVARD COLLEGE.—A friend informs the *Watchman and Reflector* that a gracious Divine influence appears to be reaching this ancient seat of learning. Five students have recently turned to Christ, and others are more or less deeply impressed. Professor HUNTINGTON, under the expressed conviction that "Jesus of Nazareth is passing by," has established a prayer meeting for the special benefit of those under his spiritual charge. The above record is significant, as following so soon the prayer day for colleges and other institutions of learning. Let Harvard University continue to be remembered in earnest prayer by all them who "love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity."—*Christian Inquirer.*

A Tribune Strain.

"Our neighbor is wrong—grievously wrong."
Tribune, March 28.

That strain again, the same old song,
"Our neighbor is wrong—grievously wrong."
It rings with a clang, like a Chinese gong,
"Whatever is, is sure to be wrong;"
Whoever don't to the *Tribune* belong
"Is always wrong—grievously wrong."
The *Tribune's* talk
Is like an old fork
With only one rusty prong.
"You are all wrong—grievously wrong,"
On this one point the *Tribune's* strong,
"Our neighbor is wrong—grievously wrong."
It never varies this dull ding-dong,
"Whatever is, is always wrong."
The *Tribune's* cry, it's short and it's long,
"Our neighbor is wrong—grievously wrong."
It never appears its neighbors among,
Without the yell "you are all wrong."
To Gentile and Jew it cries "go 'long,
You all are wrong—grievously wrong."
It turns up its nose at Bohea and Souchong,
And declares that both are grievously wrong.
Will it never change its dismal song,
But still the stale old groan prolong,
"Our neighbor is wrong—grievously wrong!"

Burning of the Saltana.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As some particulars have been published of the destruction by fire, lately, of the steamer *Saltana*, on the Mississippi River, it may not be uninteresting to your readers to learn the whole of the circumstances as they occurred under the eye of one of the passengers. This ill-fated boat was one of the larger class, being probably three hundred feet in length, a fine vessel, though she had served out the greater portion of her time as seaworthy. The accident occurred on the night of Wednesday, the 25th of March, between 6 and 10 o'clock, about two miles below Hickman, Ky., and thirty-five below the mouth of the Ohio. I was sitting near the rear end of the main saloon, while the forward portion was occupied by a number of card and gambling tables in full blast, with *etcetera, when suddenly the gratification of the absorbing* passion was brought to a pause, and the sound of the "fiddle," and the boisterous laugh, and the "betting," and the horrid oath were exchanged for the shrieks of terror and the appalling cry of "*Fire!*" The first notice of our danger was conveyed by some ladies rushing forward from the hinder part of their cabin and calling for water. The fire commencing in that part of the boat, below, had already made its appearance in some portion of their state-rooms. Instantly the alarm was communicated throughout the vessel, and a general rush was made towards the foremost part. Seeing no signs of danger, I did not at first fully realise the condition of things, and did not partake in the general panic, but went calmly to my room and stopped for a moment to consider whether I should attempt to save my baggage. I was soon convinced, however, that not a moment was to be lost, as on opening the door of my room connecting with the balcony or side promenade, I found unmistakable signs of the rapid progress of the devouring element. The bow of the boat was swinging swiftly around, and heading for the right bank of the river, which was lighted up by the glare of the flames from beneath, while shouts and cries, and the dashing of the vessel, and the roaring of the fire, mingled in wild confusion. I caught up my overcoat, carpet-bag, and umbrella, and determining, if possible, to save my trunk, I seized one end of it, and hurried forward to the gangway. By this time the boat had grained the bank, making a tremendous plunge into it, and was kept from rebounding by the force of the engine, until secured. Most fortunately it proved to be a partially shelving bank, that might be climbed without much difficulty. As the most of the passengers had already preceded me in the early rush, and were now ashore, leaving the way comparatively clear, I rushed down the stairway, still dragging my trunk, and thus, with a number of others, likewise succeeded in gaining the bank, when, for the first time, something like a thrill of horror came over me, as I looked around, and saw the hideous fate we were escaping. By this time the fire had rapidly advanced, and the greater portion of the vessel was enveloped in flames. In fact, so rapid was the work of destruction, that, while I was still struggling, with the aid of another, to get my trunk up the steep bank, an explosion of a boiler took place. It was feared, for a time, that a few persons, in their precipitancy, had rushed from the boat, before it was secured to the bank, and had been either drowned or crushed to death, but, I rejoiced to find that these fears proved groundless, as it was afterwards confidently affirmed that no lives were lost. Happily there were but few ladies and children on board, of these a few had retired, and had narrowly escaped in their night-clothes. The most of the passengers lost their baggage, and with it their money. The fire was said to have originated in the room of the watchman, but the accounts were various and conflicting. The conduct of the officers and hands belonging to the boat appeared to be every thing that the trying emergency demanded. At this part of the river the channel was on the right side ascending, and we were happily not many rods from the bank. It was soon found that the tiller-rope was burned in two, and the wheel consequently useless. In this fearful crisis we were saved by the firmness and presence of mind of the engineer, who is worthy of the substantial gratitude of all on board. He continued at his post until he had turned the head of the boat to the land, then turning on the whole power of the steam, he sought safety with the rest. The fire was observed by the people of Hickman, and immediately a large crowd of persons proceeded to the scene of the disaster. The passengers and crew remained some time on the bank, when they were kindly relieved by a small steamer which took them up to the neighboring town, where they awaited other steamers bound upward.

R. H. B.

Confession of a Wife Murderer—Burning of the Body by the Husband.

From the Toledo Commercial, April 6.

Through the politeness of our worthy Sheriff, S. J. STRINGER, Esq., we last evening paid a visit to R. J. M. WARD, *who gave us the following confession* in relation to the murder of his wife: WARD seemed to be deeply affected, frequently interrupting his disclosure by exclamations of deep sorrow and regret for the *crime he had committed, and giving us a full and complete disclosure of the same. After taking down* his confession, we read the same to him, when he pronounced it correct; we give it to our readers as we had it from his own lips, in the presence of the Sheriff and others:

CONFESSION.

"On Tuesday evening, Feb. 3, Mrs. WARD and myself had some words, during which Mrs. WARD struck me on the head with a fluid lamp, also on the right side of the nose, causing the same to bleed freely. I begged her not to strike me, took the lamp away from her and went to bed. We arose between 6 and 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning. I spoke to her about the blow she had given me, showing her where she had struck me on the evening previous, also the blood on the bolster and tick. She said she wished I had bled to death, and picking up a stick of hickory wood, she attempted to strike me. I warded off the blow, which fell upon my right thumb, laming it severely. The stick fell from her hand, and she stooped to pick it up, I seized a flat iron, and in the heat of passion, struck her with it on the right side of the head, upon and under the ear, driving the ear-ring into the flesh. She fell to the floor, exclaiming, 'Oh! WARD, you have killed me!' I dropped the flat-iron and went to her; she was lying on her side; I turned her over on her back, and placed a petticoat under her head, supposing she was only stunned. I used all means in my power to restore her, but in half an hour she died, having only spoken once, 'O, my Nellie,' meaning, as I suppose, her little girl.

After she was dead, I wrapped her head in a petticoat and drew her body under the bed, to conceal it in case any one should come in. About 8½ o'clock, WM. H. NAYMAN, a mulatto boy, came to the door with some milk; came into the shop, took the milk from him and he left. I then went to LIBA ALLEN'S grocery, bought a pound of sugar. Told him I was going away. I then returned to the house, and after a short time commenced cutting up the body. I tore the clothes open from the throat down. I then took a small pocket knife and opened the body; took out the bowels first, and then put them in the stove, upon the wood; they being filled with air, would make a noise in exploding, so I took my knife and pricked holes through them, to prevent the noise; then took out the liver and heart, and put them in the stove; found it very difficult to burn them; had to take the poker and frequently stir them, before they could be destroyed; found the lungs very much decayed. I then took out the blood remaining in the cavity of the body by placing a copper kettle close to the same, and scooping it out with my hands. I then dipped portions of her clothing in the same and burnt it together, fearing, if I put the blood in the stove alone, that it might be discovered. I then made an incision through the flesh, along down each side, broke off the ribs and took out the breast bone, and throwing it into a large boiler, unjointed the arms at the shoulders, doubled them up and placed them in the boiler; then severed the remaining portions of the body by placing a stick of wood under the back and breaking the backbone over the same, cutting away the flesh and ligament with a knife; then tried to sever the head from the body; it proving ineffectual, and I put the whole upper portion of the body into the boiler; then took a large carving knife and severed the lower portion of the body, unjointed the legs at the knee and again at the hip joint; cut the thighs open and took out the bones and burnt them up; they burned very rapidly.

On Thursday night I commenced burning the body, by placing the upper and back portions of the same, together with the head, in the stove. On Friday morning, finding it had not been consumed, I built a large fire by placing wood around and under it, and in a short time it was wholly consumed, except some portions of the larger bones and of the skull. The remaining portions of the body were kept in the boiler and in tubs, under the bed, covered up with a corded petticoat, and were there at the time the first search was made on Saturday, by Constable OTHEIS.

Hearing on Saturday evening that the citizens were not satisfied with the search made by Mr. OTHEIS, I proceeded on Sunday morning to destroy the remainder of the body, by burning the same in the stove, cutting the fleshy parts of the thighs in small strips, the more readily to dispose of them. On Monday morning I took up the ashes in a small bag, sifting out the larger pieces of bone with my hands, placing the same in my overcoat pockets, which I scattered in various places in the fields, at different times. Also took the major portion of the trunk nails, together with the hinges, and scattered them in different places. I then burned her trunk and every vestige of her clothing, disposing of small portions at a time, to prevent their creating too much smoke."

On the 6th inst., R. J. M. WARD, the murderer, was brought in, dressed, as usual, in a full suit of black, appearing much downcast, and as the Court commanded him to stand up, he arose, breathing heavily, his eyes fixed upon the floor, and only momentarily seeking the face of the Judge. With one hand he leaned heavily on the chair, while the other hung tremblingly at his side.

After the Judge had pronounced sentence of death, WARD knelt down, and, leaning on the chair, buried his face in his hands, weeping and groaning. He was suffered to remain thus for a few moments, as the forms of adjourning Court till afternoon were gone through with, when Sheriff STRINGER touched him on the shoulder, and he arose, apparently much more composed, and was taken to the jail.

Arrest of a Forger.

From the Rochester Union, 7th.

A young man, probably from the West originally, appeared in this city yesterday with his pockets filled with spurious drafts. He arrived in the morning and took lodgings at the Waverley, where he entered his name on the register of the Hotel as "J. R. MONTOR, Illinois." He managed to get an introduction to a young gentleman boarding at the Waverley, and through him was introduced to Mr. PALMER, teller of the City Bank. He there sold a draft for $400 on the Bank of America, purporting to be drawn by BAGNOT, HASTINGS & CO., of Independence, Mo.

In the course of yesterday, Mr. SACKETT met this fellow in the street and identified him as G. W. MOODY, whom he had known in New-Orleans. Mr. S. called at the Waverley and inquired if a gentleman named MOODY was there. He was answered by the clerk in the negative, but on a description being given, he pointed to the name of MONTOR on the register as likely to be the man. SACKETT left his card and went out. When the stranger came in he was told that Mr. SACKETT, who had known him in New-Orleans, had called. *The man said he did not know* any person by that name and had never been in New-Orleans. Some time later in the day SACKETT met the man and recognized him.

The fellow said he was not stopping at the Waverley, but at the Eagle. They walked along State street together, when they came to the Waverley the New-Orleans gentleman refused to go in, as he proposed, but insisted upon going to the Eagle, where he lodged. SACKETT left him, and having ascertained that his baggage was at the Waverly, and that he had stopped there, he suspected that something was wrong, and expressed his doubts at the hotel. The party who had introduced him at the Bank inquired, and ascertained that a draft had been purchased of the man and mailed for New-York.

Policeman JENKINSON was informed of the facts, and he waited upon the stranger and told him that he suspected that he was a rogue. MONTOR, or MOODY, said he was willing to refund the $400 if the Bank was not satisfied. So he went to the residence of the teller with Mr. JENKINSON and refunded. Mr. J. then told him he should hold him for further inquiry. He therefore took him to the Sheriff's office, and subsequently to the police office. His baggage was also seized and taken to the police office.

After some parleying, the man confessed that his name was G. W. MOODY, and said he had latterly boarded at the Howard House, New-York, but came to Syracuse with his wife on a visit, and so came up here to sell some drafts, leaving his wife at Syracuse meanwhile. Mr. JENKINSON went to Syracuse last night and ascertained that he had a wife visiting there, as he stated. On searching him about $180 in good notes on the Artisans' and Park Banks, of New-York were found, and five drafts, purporting to have been drawn by BOGNOT, HASTINGS & CO., Independence, Mo., on different banks, and in favor of different persons, as follows: $1,600, payable to GEO. H. HANKIN, at the Fulton, New-York; $500, payable to same party at the Bowery Bank, New-York; $500, to WM. H. LEWIS, payable at the Corn Exchange Bank, New-York; $500, payable to the same at the Bank of America, New-York; $800 to same, at same Bank.

In the trunk of MOODY was found two dark books, one in black, the other in blue ink. These books contained hundreds of blank drafts dated at the Banking House of BOGNOT, HASTINGS & CO., at Independence, ready to be filled up at any time.

The handwriting of MOODY on the hotel register, in nowise resembled that of the signatures and filling up of the drafts; hence it is concluded that he has an accomplice. These, we believe, are all the principal facts which have come to light so far in connection with this attempt at financering. MOODY was committed to jail to await further examination, when more testimony has been procured.

The Murder in Washington County, Penn.—Further Particulars.

The *Pittsburg Post* has the following additional particulars:

It seems that SAMUEL H. WHITE, of Chartiers township, who formerly resided within two miles of the village of Venice, had recently purchased a farm from Mr. JAMES ALLISON for $2,600; that he had removed his wife and two children to their new home about a month since; that he was to make a payment to Mr. ALLISON about the first of April; that Mrs. WHITE, being unwell on Saturday night, got up about 3 o'clock, left her husband asleep, and went into the back yard; that she heard a noise, ran into the kitchen, and soon after saw two men come into the room where her husband slept; that she, filled with terror, fled to Mr. ALLISON'S, about half a mile distant; that she soon returned, with two of the Allison's, and found her husband dead in his bed, his head having been literally crushed in with an axe taken from their own wood pile; that about $700 were taken from a drawer, and $50 left untouched in Mr. WHITE's coat; and that the children remained unhurt in a little bed in their father's room.

Intense excitement followed the announcement of the murder, and armed men rode in all directions on Monday. About 7 o'clock Monday morning, a man named BALDWIN, who had left Washington on Sunday night at 11 o'clock, and who was seen to flee from a house in Middletown, about eight miles distant from the scene of the murder, was pursued and arrested. He proved an alibi and was discharged. When asked why he fled at the sight of the officers, he said that he had whipped his wife on Sunday evening, and thought that they were after him for that. His story was found to be correct. Although diligent search was made, no trace of the heartless assassins could be found up to the time our informant left.

Bloody Affray on a Steamboat.

From the Lexington (Mo.) Express.

We are called upon to record another bloody scene which occurred on board the steamer *A. R. Chambers*, a few miles below this city. At a late hour of the night, a party of Irish emigrants to Kansas were amusing themselves on the lower decks with

THE DRED SCOTT DECISION.

Report of the Joint Legislative Committee.

The Joint Committee of the Senate and Assembly appointed to consider and report what measures, if any, the Legislature of this State ought to adopt to protect the Constitutional rights of her citizens against the odious and alarming doctrines of the Supreme Court of the United States in the decision of the case of DRED SCOTT, respectfully

REPORT:

That they entered upon the discharge of their duty under a deep sense of the importance of the subject committed to their consideration. They could not fail to see, that the sovereignty of our State, the constitutional rights of her citizens, the protection of her free labor, her great commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interests, her extensive educational system, and the morals of her citizens, were all assailed and put in jeopardy by the unconstitutional, sectional and Pro-Slavery doctrines announced by the majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States in the decision of the case mentioned; for these doctrines will bring Slavery within our borders, against our will, with all its unhallowed, demoralizing and blighting influences.

Your Committee have not been able to obtain authenticated copies of the opinions of the five Pro-Slavery Judges, who formed a majority of the Court, and proclaimed the unconstitutional doctrines which have so justly alarmed the people of this State. They have, however, abundant evidence of their contents, and of the principles they announce.

There was only one question before the Court for adjudication, and that was, whether DRED SCOTT was a citizen of the United States. No Judge of the Court had a right, and far less was it his duty, to discuss, decide, or even express an opinion on any other question or subject. Not only judicial decorum, but numerous decisions of that very Court, forbade him to express opinions on any question beside the one directly before him. Yet the five Pro-Slavery Judges, disregarding official decorum and established precedents, after deciding the case before them, proceeded to discuss and express opinions on five other constitutional questions of vital importance to the Free States of this Union.

First—They express the opinion that if a Master brings his Slave into a Free State for a temporary sojourn, the Slave does not become Free. This is in direct contradiction to a cherished principle of the common law, that when a Slave places his foot on Free Soil, he becomes a Freeman—a principle dear to the heart of every enlightened citizen of the Free States of our Union; and a principle which has been recognized by the Courts of all these States, by the Courts of most of the Slave States, and by the Supreme Court of the United States itself.

Second—They express the opinion that the Ordinance of 1787—the Magna Charta of Freedom in all the States formed out of the territory northwest of the Ohio—is inoperative and void—an opinion which astonishes the intelligence of the country, and is in direct opposition to the action of the General and State Governments, from their institution.

Third—They declare that the act of Congress admitting the State of Missouri into the Union, known as the Missouri Compromise, was unconstitutional and void; and thereby give the sanction of their names and of the Court, to the unmitigated breach of plighted national faith, accomplished by the repeal of that act.

Fourth—They discuss and express the opinion, that the clause in the Constitution of the United States which declares that "The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory, or other property belonging to the United States," only applies to the Territory which belonged to the United States when the Constitution was adopted, and confers no authority on Congress to pass laws regulating Territories acquired since; and thus they deny to Congress the power to exclude Slavery from them, or to authorize a Territorial Government to exclude it; while every well-informed person in the country knows that every Territory which the United States has acquired since the adoption of the Constitution, has been governed by the laws of Congress. The power of Congress over these Territories, and the authority to prohibit Slavery in them, has never been doubted or questioned, till the promulgation of the opinions of the majority of the Court in this case of DRED SCOTT.

Fifth—They declare it to be their opinion, that Slavery is not a local institution. They hold that it is not confined to the limits of the State, by the laws of which it is created, but may be carried beyond them and into the Territories of the United States. This opinion is in direct opposition to at least three solemn decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and to the decisions of the Courts of all the Free States, and to the decisions of the Courts of most, if not all, of the Slave States of our Union. It is contrary to one of the fundamental principles of the common law, viz.: that every man has an inalienable right to his liberty, and that it can only be taken from him by a statute of the State in which he lives; and every tyro in the profession of the law knows that the Statute of a State has no force beyond its limits.

It follows as a direct consequence of this doctrine, that a master may take his slave into a Free State without dissolving the relation of master and slave; and your Committee cannot but be alarmed and shocked at the apprehension that some future decision of the Pro-Slavery majority of the Supreme Court will authorize a slave driver, as threatened by the devotees of Slavery, to call the roll of his manacled gang at the foot of the monument on Bunker Hill, reared and consecrated to freedom.

The proposition which the majority of the Court laid down in deciding the question legitimately before them, viz.: that no man of the African race, descended however remotely from a slave, is a citizen of the United States, though born a freeman, and his ancestors for many generations before him also freemen, and though ninety-nine parts out of one hundred of the blood which runs in his veins is Anglo-Saxon, and his skin whiter, his heart purer, and his head clearer than those of the Judge who outlaws him, and though his father may have fallen in the battle at New-Orleans on the glorious 8th of January, at the call of our JACKSON, or his grandfather served with honor, or died in battle under our WASHINGTON; is a violation of the sacred principle announced in our Declaration of Independence, hostile to the spirit of our institutions, and the age in which we live, a departure from the liberal doctrines of the common law, and opposed to the weight of judicial authority in this country and England.

Your Committee have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that this decision is erroneous, and ought to be overruled; and they believe it will be overruled as soon as the Free States have their just representation on the bench of that Court.

The attention of your Committee was arrested by a proposition, stated by Chief Justice TANEY in the opinion he delivered, as the organ of a majority of the Court, in the following words: "*They* (the colored race) *had no rights, which white men were bound to respect.*" Your Committee cannot forbear to characterize this proposition as *inhuman, unchristian, atrocious*—disgraceful to the Judge who uttered it, and to the tribunal which sanctioned it.

The most censurable part of the conduct of these Pro-Slavery Judges, yet remains to be stated, and it is this: The five constitutional questions above stated, which were not involved in the point before the Court for decision, and upon which, in violation of judicial decorum and established precedents, they volunteered opinions, have, within the last two years, become political and party questions, have divided the two great political parties of the country; and that division, unfortunately, has assumed a sectional character. These five Judges are all located in the Pro-Slavery section, and identified with the Pro-Slavery party. Under such circumstances, if true manly delicacy will not, a decent respect for the feelings and opinions of the friends of free institutions, should have restrained them from uttering a single word, not necessary to a decision of the question before them. Yet how widely different was their conduct! They volunteered, against decorum and precedent, to identify themselves and our great National Court with a sectional party, and to bring down that high tribunal from the lofty place it has hitherto filled in the reverential respect of the nation, to the arena of party and sectional strife. They have destroyed the confidence of the people in the Court, by stamping upon it a black mark of sectionalism and partizanship. They have, moreover, placed themselves and the Court they control, in the front rank of Pro-Slavery propagandism, and offensive aggression upon the rights of the Free States.

Your Committee cannot omit to notice, in this connection, the *time* selected by these five Judges for taking ground, officially, with the Pro-Slavery party of the country. That time was strikingly propitious to protect them from impeachment, and accomplish their purpose. A new Pro-Slavery, sectional Administration was just being inaugurated, and consequently had the whole patronage of the Federal Government to aid in screening these partizan Judges from merited punishment, and produce acquiescence in their ultra Pro-Slavery, unconstitutional doctrines. The fate of Kansas, too, was then impending, and these doctrines, if carried out, would consign her to the deadly embrace of slavery. Your Committee reluctantly admit the thought, that the national ermine was used to cover and effect such an unhallowed purpose; but they have seen too many evidences of the desperate acts to which Pro-Slavery fanaticism leads men, subject to its influence, to lay aside the fearful apprehension, that our national Court has been brought under its dominion.

The Supreme Court of the United States was established by our forefathers to secure a fair and enlightened exposition of the Constitution, and an independent and impartial adjudication of Constitutional questions; and thereby preserve the rights of the several States and the citizens thereof. The influence and power of the Court having now been marshalled on the side of pro-slavery propagandism, and against the rights of the citizens of the free States, it no longer accomplishes the purpose of its institution. The safety and peace of the nation require its reorganization, so as to admit into it a fair and equal representation from the Free States, according to the ratio of population between the Free and Slave States, which can and ought promptly to be done by act of Congress. Until this measure is accomplished, it is manifestly the duty of this State to take and maintain a firm stand against the encroachments of Slavery, and keep this direful evil out of her borders.

To this end, your Committee announce and recommend the adoption of the proposition, that Slavery shall never pollute the Free soil of the Empire State, let the consequences be what they may; and in making this declaration, we place the Empire State on the Republican doctrines of 1798, known as the "Virginia Resolutions," which were acquiesced in by the great Republican Party of that day, and are in the following words:

Resolved, That this Assembly doth explicitly and peremptorily declare that it views the powers of the Federal Government as resulting from the compact, to which the States are parties, as limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting that compact; as no further valid than they are authorized by the grants enumerated in that compact; and that in case of a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of other powers not granted by the said compact, the States, who are the parties thereto, have the right, and are in duty bound, to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining, within their respective limits, the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to them.

To carry into effect this proposition, your Committee recommend the adoption of the resolutions, herewith presented, and the passage of an act entitled "An Act to secure Freedom to all persons within this State," herewith also presented. ALBANY, April 9, 1857.

SAMUEL A. FOOT,
EDWARD M. MADDEN,
M. LINDLEY LEE,
JOHN T. HOGEBOOM,
JOHN H. WOOSTER,
HENRY W. BECKWITH.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That this State will not allow Slavery within her borders, in any form, or under any pretence, or for any time, however short, let the consequences be what they may.

Resolved, That the Supreme Court of the United States, by reason of a majority of the Judges thereof having identified it with a sectional and aggressive party, has lost the confidence and respect of the people of this State.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State be, and he hereby is, respectfully requested to transmit a copy of this report, the law above mentioned, and these resolutions, to the respective Governors of the States of this Union.

AN ACT TO SECURE FREEDOM TO ALL PERSONS WITHIN THIS STATE.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. Neither descent, near or remote, from an African, whether such African is, or may have been a slave or not, nor color of skin, shall disqualify any person from being, or prevent any person from becoming, a citizen of this State; nor deprive such person of the rights and privileges of a citizen thereof.

SEC. 2. Every slave who shall come, or be brought, or be, in this State, with the consent of his or her master or mistress, or who shall come, or be brought, or be, involuntarily in this State, shall be free.

SEC. 3. Every person who shall hold or attempt to hold, in this State, in Slavery, or as a slave, any person mentioned as a slave in the second section of this act, or any free person of color, in any form, or under any pretence, or for any time however short, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof, shall be confined in the State prison at hard labor for a term not less than two nor more than ten years.

The Dred Scott Decision in the Ohio Legislature.

The Committee on Federal Relations in the Ohio House made a very full report in relation to the Dred Scott case, on the 1st inst., accompanied with a bill and resolutions.

The bill is to prevent slaveholding and kidnapping in Ohio. It provides:

1. That any person attempting to hold another as a slave, directly or indirectly, shall be fined and imprisoned.

2. That if any person shall seize or arrest, or use any force or fraud for the purpose of detaining any other person upon pretence that such person is a fugitive from service, he shall be punished by fine and imprisonment.

3. That any attempt to kidnap with intent to carry them out of the State, for the purpose of enslaving them, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary.

4. That the provisions of the bill shall not apply to any act lawfully done by any marshal in the execution of any legal process.

Among the resolutions reported are the following:

That the doctrine also announced in behalf of a majority of the Court, that there exists no power in the General Government to exclude Slavery from the Territories of the United States, subverts express provisions of the Constitution, annuls the just authority of the people of the United States over their own Territories, and contradicts the whole practice of the Government under every Administration, from that of WASHINGTON to that of POLK.

That in the promulgation of the doctrine against which we now protest, we recognise the natural effect of the ascendancy of the Slave power in the Supreme Court of the United States, secured by the arrangement of the Circuits, which gives to the Slave States, with less than one-third of the free population of this Union, five out of nine Judges, leaving to the Free States, with more than two-thirds of the free population, only *four*; and we hereby instruct our Senators, and request our Representatives in Congress, to use their best endeavors to obtain such a modification of existing laws as will secure to the Free States their just representation in that tribunal.

In addition to this, Senator GRISWOLD has reported to the Senate resolutions which, in view of Kansas outrages, propose $100,000 for the protection of Ohio citizens, to be employed by the Governor as his discretion shall dictate.

THE OPINIONS IN THE DRED SCOTT CASE.—Much inquiry is made in reference to the time when the opinion of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case will appear officially before the public. Hitherto only an abstract of the opinion has appeared, as reported for the Associated Press. I learn that the venerable Chief Justice TANEY has not filed his opinion in the clerk's office, but was expected to do so to-day, or on Monday. The reporter of the decisions of the Court, Mr. HOWARD, has in readiness the volume in which the opinion of the several Justices in the Dred Scott case will appear. The volume will be published in this City.

The dissenting opinions of Justices MCLEAN and CURTIS have been spread before the public through the newspapers of Boston and New-York, and before they were filed. They were not obtained from the Clerk's office. As the reporter of the Court is entitled to a copyright, it will be a violation of that right to present the opinions in full in the newspapers. It is not certain, therefore, that the opinion of the Court, as presented by Chief Justice TANEY and Justice NELSON, will reach the public through the popular press, and the impression made by the premature publication of the dissenting opinion will not be fully counteracted. It is unfortunate that the resolution offered in the Senate for printing, for the use of that body, twenty thousand copies of the series of opinions, was not taken up and adopted.—*Washington Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.*

Letter from Governor Wise on the Land Distribution Scheme.

Sundry journals in Virginia are advocating the distribution among the several States of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. Gov. WISE has written the following letter to a friend in condemnation of the scheme:

RICHMOND, Thursday, March 26, 1857.

DEAR SIR: * * * I presume that no one is chimerical enough to think of proposing a redivision of the public lands themselves. Such a proposition at this time would be virtually to commence to dissolve the Union. It would be impracticable, if lawful, and the latter is as untenable as the former, unless there be a dissolution of the Union. I am opposed to this, because opposed to disunion. The question must be treated, then, as a proposition to dispose of the proceeds of land and customs in the Treasury; undistinguishable masses of money there, as a surplus, from time to time, may arise. But two modes of disposing of surplus in the Treasury, other than is pointed out in the Constitution, have been proposed, and each has been tried. Deposit with the States and distribution to the States. The objections to both are insuperable.

Money in the treasury is not distinguishable by—

First—The *source* from whence it comes. Whether it comes from *land* or *customs*, its *use* is defined by the Constitution, and it is a *common* fund for *national* appropriation.

The land fund has two sources:
1. Cessions—deeds by States to the United States.
2. Acquisitions, by
1. Purchase, or
2. Conquest.

The deeds express that the object of their cession is, "*for the general charge and expenditure*,"—a phrase equivalent to the provision of the Constitution respecting *customs*, "to provide for the common defence and general welfare," &c.

And the acquisitions were generally and originally made by expenditures out of the Treasury from money collected from *customs*—certainly from a common fund of money in the fisc *for common, general* and *federal* ends.

Nor is money in the Treasury distinguishable by
Second—The *ends* of the powers of Government.

The land power is to "make all needful rules and regulations respecting the *territory* (land) or *other property* of the United States." The cardinal end of this power is the great object of *settlement* of territory. The end of the revenue power is the *regulation of commerce*. Money to pay debts even is secondary to that great end of the *customs*.

Accordingly, the lands have been so administered as to be sold at a price to cheapen homesteads so low as to yield no revenue; or, where revenue has accumulated from the settlement of territory, to *aid the other great end of regulating commerce, reducing taxes, and unfettering trade.*

Congress, then, whether we look to the sources of revenue or to the ends of governmental powers, can do no more with land funds than with custom funds. If they may give away the former they may the latter.

Third.—There is no surplus from the proceeds of sales of public lands. Debt and credit, cost of purchases, Indian wars, Indian titles, surveys, registering, receiving, pensions, alternate section system, &c., &c., on the one side, and proceeds on the other, and the lands will be found many millions in debt to the customs. Seeing this:

Fourth—In 1836, even Mr. CLAY conceded that there was *no surplus from land*, and he resorted to *deposit*, for even he was obliged to concede, also, that *a surplus from customs couldn't be distributed, or given absolutely away.* The act of 1836 was made perpetual until, or unless the Tariff Compromise of 1832-'33 was disturbed. This condition, unfortunately, carried Mr. CALHOUN. What followed? The Tariff Compromise was immediately broken, and the deposit of the fourth installment was arrested. Another peremptory provision is, that in case of war, or deficiency, or any emergency happening, *the deposit with the States should be returned to the Treasury.* War with Mexico, which made the country bleed at purse and every pore, came, and though debt and deficiency run up to 120,000,000, yet not a breath about return of deposits to the Treasury was ever heard of. The unrepealed law is dead and unexecuted on the statute book, and there the provision still stares us out of countenance, to show its fraudulent ... that it was in its very inception "*in fraudem Constitutionis.*"

Fifth—Again: In 1836, the supposed surplus was 28 millions; 28 millions were distributed, and before 1840, *there was a deficiency* under Mr. VAN BUREN of 40 millions, and in 1841, the parties *distributed a deficiency, i. e.*, passed a distribution bill, when there was *no surplus* in the Treasury, showing that neither surplus nor its want will restrain the abuse of power from making a deficiency itself larger to increased protective tariff, and to defeat both the ends of the revenue power, Free-trade, and of the land power, the settlement of the West.

Sixth—Again: If Congress may so "regulate" lands as to give them away, so they may "other property," for the two stand together in the same category.

Seventh—The system stimulates extravagance and engenders corruption in the States, as well as at Washington. Virginia got $2,198,000 from her three installments in 1836. What became of it? Did it diminish taxation? Futile and foolish was the hope!—$249,000 only went to State expenditures, and $1,968,000 went to Bank loans, at a time when the amount was appreciable in comparison with State debts and liabilities; and it inflated appropriations so that we ran up our State debt from about 10 or 12 to 35 millions! Taxes increased largely from that very date, and have been steadily rising ever since.

Eighth—The *moral* argument against looking to the Federal Government for its surplus—and it needs every dollar it now has and more for just and general national objects—the moral argument against calling upon Hercules to put his shoulder to the wheel, is stronger than all the material reasons put together. Teach the people to depend on that mode of making their great works, of lightening their tax-burdens, and of paying the public debt, and every nerve of self-reliance and of manly self-exertion will at once be relaxed! You will emasculate your people.

This is but an epitome of what I have not time to elaborate. You have but to go back to the journals of Congress to see my speeches and votes, and my opinions there have not changed, but been fortified by time. Hastily and respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY A. WISE.

Interesting from China.

WHOLESALE POISONING BY THE CHINESE—SUCCESS OF THE CHINESE AGAINST THE ENGLISH ETC.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

We are indebted to a gentleman of this city for the following interesting circular letter, giving a succinct account of affairs in and about Canton at the latest dates:

MACAO, Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1857.

DEAR SIRS: Referring to our circular of the 13th inst., we have again to record a series of alarms and disasters which, unless soon checked by arrivals of reinforcements or by more vigorous measures of repression than yet shown, must lead to the abandonment by foreigners of the south of China. The Mandarins are now, through their emissaries, employing poison in various forms to effect the destruction of foreigners.

On the 15th instant a Chinese baker, who supplied two thirds of the foreign inhabitants of Hong Kong with bread, mixed *Arsenic* with the supply of that day in such an enormous quantity that he defeated his own object, all who took of it being *immediately* seized with violent sickness: to this circumstance their preservation is owing, as although more than four hundred foreign residents were very ill, and many, including ladies and children, dangerously so, —no deaths have as yet resulted. On an analysis four grains of Arsenic were found in each ounce of bread. On that morning, prior to the delivery of the bread, the baker and his two foremen absconded, the former was immediately pursued to this place, arrested, and carried back to Hong Kong. The two latter escaped. The workmen, some forty in number, are in prison. The baker is partner of the man who effected the murder of the passengers in the *Thistle*, but had been suffered to continue at Hong Kong after examination before a jury of inquest held upon the body of one of those murdered in that steamer.

Since this wholesale poisoning, other attempts have been made by means of poisoned oranges, which have been sent by boatloads to Hong Kong from the main land; attacks upon individuals have been of frequent occurrence; the steamer *Queen* was near sharing the fate of the *Thistle* on her passage to this on 23d inst., but the police having received information of the plan dispatched a steamer in pursuit and brought the *Queen* back to Hong Kong. The gang on board besides their hidden weapons, and their loose sleeves full of fine sand mixed with gunpowder, to dash in the face of the foreigners at the moment of attacking them.

It is with the utmost regret that we have to inform you that the English forces have not only abandoned Whampoa, but have been obliged to retreat from their position in front of Canton, and now occupy a fort on the Macao passage some miles below Canton. This complete triumph for the Chinese, though but temporary as we hope, will greatly stimulate their projects for the extirpation of foreigners, and render yet more difficult and protracted the settlement of the present disastrous state of affairs. Immediately upon their withdrawal from Whampoa, the docks, residences, and property of foreigners there were burnt by the Chinese.

The river between Whampoa and the Bogue is swarming with Chinese gun-boats, which in fleets of 60 to 100 attack the man-of-war steamers on their passage either way, and by their light draught of water elude pursuit. The steamer *Sampson*, a few days since, was cut up and hulled by one of those fleets near the second bar. Being almost on a level with the water, these boats afford hardly any object for the aim of the steamer's guns, while their own pieces are of great range and well directed.

From the North we learn that the Chinese are throwing up batteries at Amoy, and also at Tientsin, the port of Pekin; this latter step points out clearly that the Imperial Government is preparing to accept the local question at Canton as a national quarrel, and we fear we shall soon hear of outbreaks at Shanghai and Fowchow after the report of the success of YEH at Canton reaches Pekin.

The American Consul for Canton has notified American citizens to present to him statements of their losses incurred by the present hostilities.

Advices from Shanghae are to 20th inst. A very active demand and considerable advance in prices of Green Teas is reported, owing to the continued short supplies and apparent confirmation of the teamen's report of there being but a very small quantity to come in for the remainder of the season. Very few teas remained unsold at that date. With the fact of this short supply and the prospect of the war extending to the northern ports, it is unnecessary for us to call your attention to the probability of a great enhancement of value of teas in America and England during the present year. Exchange was at 6s. 9d. Freights to New-York $5 per ton, to England £1 10s. per 50 feet, with an excessive amount of unemployed tonnage. The *White Swallow* and *Endeavor* had sailed for New-York. The *Carrington* was loading and would be dispatched by 26th or 28th inst. The *Romance of the Seas* was circulated to sail on 5th proximo, "full or not full."

The *Golden Racer*, from Foochow, for New-York, is a total wreck at the mouth of the River Min. The *Flyaway* had been on shore but got off.

The Mail of 10th December, from London, with advices from the United States to end of November, is hourly expected. We remain, your obedient servants,

JAMES PURDON & CO., of Canton.

Our Relations with China.

From the National Intelligencer, April 6.

We have recently more than once had occasion to refer to the quarrel which has arisen between Great Britain and the Chinese, as well as to the negotiations which, it is understood, have been determined upon by the former, with the view of obtaining from the latter certain privileges deemed advantageous not only to the interests of commerce, but also to the better maintenance of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

In the purposes and objects of this movement, as initiated and prosecuted by England, the Government of France is understood to sympathize and coöperate, the alliance between these Powers on the "Chinese Question" being complete; and, as has been already intimated in our columns, it is also believed that our Government has been invited by Great Britain to unite in the "demonstration" which she, in conjunction with France, is now making for the acquisition of new concessions at the hand of the Chinese Emperor—concessions which it is not proposed to extort at the cannon's mouth, but to win by the suasion of a peaceful diplomacy, pleading in the interests of commerce and international polity.

Prominent among the ends which it is hoped to secure is the concession of the privilege, heretofore denied, that the ambassadors of foreign Powers with which China entertains diplomatic intercourse should reside at Pekin, near the Imperial Government to which they are accredited.

As we have already said, *it seems to us that this is a legitimate subject of peaceful negotiation*, and, tending as such directness of communication necessarily would to a better understanding between China and foreign Governments than can possibly exist under the present system, *we see no serious objection to a participation on the part of our Government in the object thus brought to its consideration*, provided, of course, it can be done without complicating the United States with the Government of Great Britain in the hostile proceedings which, in the case of the latter, have formed the initiative, if not the basis, of the pending negotiations. In any such "coöperation," even for the specific purpose designated, great caution and discretion would be necessary on our part to avoid the suspicion of officially intermeddling in the domestic affairs of that distant Empire, or of violating our treaty obligations by seeming, in the guise of pacific intentions to share in the hostile feelings which precipitated the early stages of the "Chinese Question." As the peaceful relations between our Government and that of China have suffered no interruption, the impropriety, not to say iniquity, of any *warlike* demonstration on the part of the United States, because a favorable juncture had arisen for the acquisition of ends the most desirable, is too apparent to need anything more than the bare statement of the case to determine the judgment which every candid and equitable mind will pronounce in the premises. Our coöperation with Great Britain and France, if undertaken at all, should be strictly confined to objects within the range of a peaceful diplomacy, and should be prosecuted without in any way or to any degree compromitting the strict neutrality of the United States in the late dispute between England and China. And in this spirit it seems to us that any naval force which our Government may see fit to send to the Chinese waters should be charged only with a pacific mission, and should sedulously avoid the appearance of serving as a menace or a "demonstration" to the Chinese authorities, for which proceeding, as we have received no offence, we could plead no justification, save that of arbitrary power seeking to impose its wishes on a people likely to be influenced rather by their fears than their reason, which how far it may be proper to consider any justification at all we will not undertake to say.

We may venture to add, however, that the difficulties which in all probability will attend a solution of the "Chinese Question" appear to us to demand, alike in the interests of American commerce and of American diplomacy, the presence of an able and skilful Ambassador to represent the Government of the United States on the spot where the negotiations will be conducted by the Envoys of England and France; and it is of hardly less importance that the Commander of our Naval forces in the Chinese waters should be (as the present, so far as we know, is) a man at once of equal energy and discretion.

Terrible Shipwrecks on Lake Michigan.

VESSELS WRECKED—MANY LIVES LOST.

From the Chicago Times, 28th.

Another of the terrible marine disasters which have made the name of Chicago dreadful in the ears of all sailors, occurred before this city yesterday. All day, and a good part of the previous night, a furious gale blew from the northeast, bringing all the lake craft which happened to be this side of Milwaukee to this port for safety.

The scow *Cygnet*, of Allegan, missed the entrance in attempting to make the harbor and went against the breakwater, where her crew, consisting of three or four men, saved themselves by jumping off. It was a perilous undertaking and narrow escape from death.

The fine schooner *Gesine*, Capt. GEORGE LENOX, of Manitouwoc, was the next vessel to miss the harbor. She cast anchor directly off the foot of Randolph-street, but commenced dragging towards the breakwater immediately. The sea where she lay was truly terrible in its violence and power. Finding that all efforts to make their anchors hold were unavailing, and with what they regarded as the certain prospect of shipwreck against the dreaded breakwater before them, the crew decided to trust to their yawl boat for escape. The boat was lowered, the men, one by one, got into it, and struck out bravely for the spot indicated.

At this juncture, however, one of the Government life-boats made its appearance within the basin. It was dragged over the pier, launched and quickly manned by seven resolute and manly sailors, all men before the mast.

The crew of the life-boat, however, miscalculated the strength of the sea against which they had to contend. They approached the yawl so near that a line was thrown on board and made fast. Then the crews of both boats did their best to reach the angle above mentioned, which was the nearest point of safety. It was soon found to be impracticable; both boats were rapidly falling astern. Then the eight men in the yawl were transferred to the life-boat, and the former was cast loose.

When the crew were abandoning the *Gesine*, a brig, the name of which we could not learn, was also in distress, not far from the north pier. Her anchors were out, but were totally inadequate to hold her against the sea, which was there even more terrible than where the *Gesine* lay. She drifted rapidly towards the pier-head, and was at last thrown against it with such violence as, probably, to stave a hole in her bottom. She immediately commenced sinking. Seeing this, five noble-hearted sailors procured a yawl from the steamer *Huron*, in which they undertook to reach the wreck to save the perishing crew. The boat was swamped in the attempt, and *all on board perished!* Five of the bravest and best hearts that ever beat in human bosoms went down battling with the elements to save the lives of their fellow-men.

The wreck of the brig, which had now capsized, was carried rapidly by the piers, and nearly disappeared beneath the waves. None were saved of those who were on board. The number we do not know, but probably eight or nine persons went down with the wreck.

One man who went with the crowd on the breakwater when the crew of the *Cygnet* escaped, was washed off by a wave and drowned. We could not learn his name. With him, it is estimated that *at least fifteen persons lost their lives* in the disasters before this city yesterday. A more disastrous storm, in this locality, has not occurred for years.

Kansas Matters—The Geary and Sherrard Difficulty.

A letter from the father of SHERRARD appears in the Winchester (Va.) *Republican*. It purports to correct errors contained in the St. Louis *Democrat* in relation to that affair. Mr. SHERRARD says:

"That article contains two paragraphs so abounding in wanton and deliberate misrepresentations and perversions of truth, in regard to the facts and circumstances which led to and attended the murder of my son, the late WILLIAM T. SHERRARD, that I had prepared for the press a somewhat detailed exposition of them—taking it for granted that not even the editor of the St. Louis *Democrat* would be base enough to give Gov. GEARY or any other man as his authority for such a statement without sufficient warrant. It now appears, however, from a letter of "Ion," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, dated the 22d inst., and published in that paper of the 24th, that "Gov. GEARY had an interview with Ex-President PIERCE, and utterly disclaimed the authorship of, or any responsibility for, the articles in the St. Louis *Democrat*," &c.

Under these circumstances, I of course, withhold the publication I had designed to make. In the meantime, however, and while this adjourned question of veracity between Governor GEARY and the St. Louis editor is pending, it may not be amiss to afford the public some light upon the mendacious character of the article alluded to—no matter who is or who is not responsible for its paternity.

In six consecutive lines of the article of the St. Louis paper, as reprinted in the Philadelphia *North American and United States Gazette*, I find no less than an equal number of separate, distinct, gross and unqualified falsehoods; and so clearly proved to be, without the slightest question or contradiction, by the testimony I refer to—one of the witnesses examined being the chairman of the meeting at which the murder was committed.

This exhibit will enable those who may be permitted to see it elsewhere (for here no such thing is required) to form some idea of the flagrant injustice which has been done to the character of the deceased by the publications in which it has been so grossly and wantonly assailed. Not one in ten of those who have given publicity to those slanders have so far yielded to the claims of truth and justice as to permit their readers to see the conclusive and triumphant refutation of them contained in the proceedings of the public meetings held in Kansas.

The War in Florida.

The following interesting General Order No. 4, dated headquarters of the army, New-York, March 30, 1857, has been issued:

"The General-in-Chief takes pleasure in announcing the satisfaction felt by the Head of the War Department, as well as by himself, in learning, from official reports, the creditable conduct and energy displayed by the troops in various small conflicts with the Indians, as follows, in the order of time:

1. Lieutenant ROBERT C. WOOD, JR., and his scouting detachment, of the Second Cavalry, pursued an Indian trail for three days, overtook the party near the north fork of the Concho, Texas, Feb. 18, killed three and captured the two survivors, with all the animals and property—a complete success without loss, or serious hurt, to the victors.

2. Sergeant WALTER McDONALD, with a small detachment of Company D, Second Cavalry, from Camp Verde, Texas, vigorously pursued, and, Feb. 13, successfully attacked a party of hostile Indians—killing four and capturing all their animals. Private MARTIN, of Company D, Second Cavalry, died of wounds then received.

3. Lieut. EDMUND FREEMAN, Fifth Infantry, reconnoitering, with a small party, in the Big Cypress Swamp, near Bowlegs' Town, Florida, was attacked by the Seminoles, March 5, himself, and three of his men severely wounded, and one man killed.

Capt. CARTER L. STEVENSON, 5th Infantry, with his command, called, by express, from Fort Keais, 20 miles distant, came rapidly to the relief of Lieutenant FREEMAN'S party, attacked the enemy, and after a gallant skirmish, put them to flight, with an evident loss to the Indians, the extent of which could not be ascertained, owing to the density of the hammock. The loss of the troops was as follows:

KILLED—Privates Chilton, Company G; McKinn, Company I; and McClusky, Company D, 5th Infantry—3. DIED OF WOUNDS—Private Bohmer, Company G, 5th Infantry—1. WOUNDED—Second Lieut. Edmund Freeman, (in the arm severely;) Sergeant Taylor, Company H; Privates Gallagher, Company H; Donnelly, Company K; and Mingle, Company G, 5th Infantry—5.

By command Lieutenant Brevet General SCOTT.

L. THOMAS, Assistant Adjutant General.

Fire and Loss of Life in St. Louis.

From the Republican, March 28.

Yesterday afternoon, about 6½ o'clock, the persons in the immediate vicinity of Main and Chestnut streets were startled by an explosion. It came from the building used as the gun manufactory of T. G. ALBRIGHT, No. 25 Main-street, three doors north of Chesnut. The explosion was so violent in its character that it had scarcely died away before the brick walls on the east and west ends of the building came down with a terrific crash, and the whole building was soon enveloped in flames. The suddenness of the explosion was attended by loss of life and the maiming and burning of several. One man, supposed to be a German, was picked up dead upon the sidewalk immediately in front of the store. Another man by the name of CUSTER, was in the store at the time making a purchase of a pistol. He was with some difficulty rescued from the burning mass, his face, hands and portions of his body being badly burned. He is a farmer and a resident of St. Charles County, and was in the store in company with a Mr. MYERS; also a resident of that county, who has not been seen since, and whom, it is feared, was lost.

The southern portion of the building was occupied by E. F. KRAFT & Co., hardware merchants, and was separated from the gun store by a wooden partition. This, of course, was lost in the general wreck. Mr. KRAFT, who was in his store at the time, was badly hurt in the back and other portions of his body by the falling timbers. A drayman who was passing along the street at the time, was thrown off his dray several feet.

The basement story of the building on Commercial street was occupied by SANBORN & CHARLEVILLE as their Meat Depôt, and by MCKAY & HOOD, Produce Dealers, both of which shared in the ruin. In the confusion incident to the excitement produced last night, we were unable to ascertain the loss. The building, however, was not valuable, and the only insurance that we learned was $7,000.

Panic and Panic Makers.

From the United States Economist, April 4.

On the occasion of every turn in the market it is the custom of the "sensation papers" to startle the public with the announcement that the "bottom is just about to fall out," that utter ruin is impending, all railroads are to blow up, all factories blow down, all credit is to perish, all gold to vanish; honor being long since dead, honesty will die completely out, and "darkness be the burier of the dead." Nevertheless, although the fulminations of the *Tribune*, and the croakings of the *Herald* breed distrust in the minds of the timid, the headstrong country, as a whole, will prosper with an obstinacy past belief. The string with which the *Tribune* fishes after ruin is "Protection" gutty. It sits year after year with dogged patience on the bleak theory of prohibition, amid the fluttering of Mother Carey's chickens, bobbing in the dark pool of special favors, with general ruin as a bait; every two or three years, when the money market tightens, it declares it has got a bite, and is about to catch a high tariff. Before its ecstacies subside returning ease deprives it of its bait, but not of its patience. The *Herald* perseveres in a relentless and remorseless strain of evil predictions, and will clearly be right finally, even if it has to sustain the cry until it is echoed by the last trump (not of cards). As an instance of this admirable perseverance we quote from the *Herald* of January 6, 1850, seven years ago last January:

"For the past eight months every one has been going ahead as rapidly as his capital and credit would carry him, and lately the impetus has become so great that many have got beyond their own control, and must soon bring up on some lee shore, perfect wrecks. It will be a long time before we shall again have such an easy money market as has existed during the past eight months. The receipts of gold may continue large, and the banks may extend to their utmost limits, but all classes are becoming so extended in their operations that the demand for money is likely to increase full as fast, if not faster, than the supply. The ball has commenced rolling, and, as it progresses, will gain such an impetus that it will be impossible to stop it. We have no way of arriving at the increase of private credits, but it is our impression that the aggregate is at least double what it was six months ago. The demand for money must, therefore, soon be comparatively large."

This "impetus" has been sustained now seven years, and the "lee shore" seems to be a sort of Cape Fly-away, the nearer you approach to it, the deeper the water. The "ball" which "commenced rolling" so long since has kept rolling amidst "war," "short harvests," cholera, Kansas, and Presidential canvass, and a very active and healthy motion it seems to enjoy—it is a sort of perpetual motion, like that of our glorious planet round the solar light, presenting, in turn, every side to the vivifying rays. So the country has gone on to increase in numbers and wealth, with a rapidity perfectly astounding, and it is this rapidity of increase which gives color to the croakings; the high figures that represent the sum of the trade, astonish those who do not bear in mind that large imports are the necessary consequence of great production and exports. The Cotton crop, as an instance, is this year worth $200,000,000 cash, against a value of $90,000,000 in 1850. The value exported is $100,000,000 more now than in that year. This is overlooked by the croakers, but when the proceeds of sales return into the country, an outcry about ruinous imports is raised, notwithstanding that the exchanges remain under the actual par, even at this season, when the imports are heavy. Since the above prediction of ruin, the country has expended $600,000,000 in railroads, and the value of capital this day in Wall-street is no higher than it was then. All that expended capital, and far more, has been created by renewed and active industry, which is still prospering, although the current of expenditure has subsided, with every prospect of a speedy and large accumulation of capital that must seek some new outlet.

The Stock market has not changed materially during the week. There exists all the elements of a rise in prices, such as improving intrinsic value in the leading railroads, increasing abundance of money at home and abroad, with every indication of an approaching speculative period. The absorption of floating into fixed capital seems to have been checked for the moment, while everywhere the disposition to create new banks and extend credits is greater than ever, particularly in the South and West. All past experience shows that the multiplication of banks in the interior drives capital to the great centres, and fosters stock speculation to an inordinate extent. The elements are now in motion for such a result, and the Stock market in the next three years may present unwonted activity. In the meantime, the "Bear" party maintain a desperate struggle against the rising tide, and one cause of present weakness is the fact that the slight rise of last Fall knocked over the leading "Bear" and his notes for $450,000, for differences, falling due in six, twelve and eighteen months, are supposed to depend upon his success in new operations for payment. If unsuccessful, how are the differences on those reckless sales of thousands of shares that now intimidate the market to be met? Obviously the position is a difficult one.

Marine Losses During the Single Month of March.

From the Journal of Commerce.

The number of American sea-going vessels reported during the month of March as abandoned or wrecked, is as follows:

Ships.	Value of Vessels.	Where Owned.	Estimated Value of Cargo.
Delaware	$25,000	Bath	$120,000
Chattahoochee	50,000	Savannah	10,000
Pennsylvania	40,000	Freeport	175,000
Golden Racer	45,000	New-York	—
Barks.			
H. B. Churchill*	40,000	Frankfort	—
Brooza	10,000	Boston	3,000
Tasmania	20,000	Robbinston	—
Ranger	3,500	Portland	30,000
Arthur	8,000	Warren	20,000
Mazeppa	2,500	New-York	4,000
Emily	18,000	Baltimore	—
Girard	5,000	Boston	—
H. H. Crappo, (wh.)	20,000	Dartmouth	42,000
Ellen A. Parsons	12,000	Boston	—

*Went ashore in February, but not then considered as lost.

Brigs.			
Ellen Maria	6,000	Frankfort	—
E. Carver	7,000	Wilmington, N. C.	3,000
Edward	6,000	St. Georges, Me.	50,000
W. T. Dugan	3,000	New-York	10,000
J. B. Coffin	6,000	Machias	4,000
Wellingsley	3,000	—	—
Schooners.			
Worcester	3,000	Providence	—
M. A. Lake	3,000	New-York	None.
Triumph	3,000	Beverly	2,700
Ottoman	3,500	Bangor	3,500
Jarvis Lyon	3,000	Bridgeport, Conn.	—
Mary Isabella	1,500	Baltimore	—
Marcia	6,000	Saco	500
W. F. Catterfield	5,000	Norfolk	2,700
Emily	3,000	Beaufort, N. C.	—
Sloop.			
Collier	1,500	Long Island	—
Total	$366,500	Total	$488,700
Probable value of the unknown cargoes			200,000
Value of vessels			366,500
Total			$1,055,200

There are some eight other schooners, also, ashore at various points on the coast, which at present it would be premature to consider as lost. As the weather becomes settled, most of them may probably be got afloat again.

The list of "missing" vessels reported during the month is unusually large, numbering seventeen craft, viz.:

Barks.	Where From.	Where Bound.
Adelia Rogers	Alexandria, Va.	Boston.
Abby	Malaga	New-York.
Brigs.		
A. B. Vancilinda	Philadelphia	Londonderry.
Erie	Port au Prince	Boston.
Xenophon	Havana	Baltimore.
Free State	New-York	Lisbon.
Schooners.		
John Allred	Philadelphia	Charleston.
Baltic	Teneriffe	New-York.
Lydia A. Sharp	Alexandria	Fall River.
Excelsior	Aux Cayes	New-York.
Oolong	Gloucester	George's Banks.
Flash	Aux Cayes	Boston.
Trafford	Brigantine Beach	New-York.
Sylph (pilot boat)	New-York	On a Cruise.
Superior	Boston	Harrington.
New-York	Richmond	New-York.
M. Clinton	Philadelphia	Richmond.

Most of the above have been out too long for any hope to be entertained of their safety. A few may possibly be heard of again. The number of souls on board was probably in the neighborhood of a hundred.

Land Warrant Business.

Subjoined is an abstract of the business of the Pension bureau for the past month, (March,) under the act of March 3, 1855:

Number of applicants for bounty land received	1,938
Number of warrants or certificates issued	3,428

To satisfy these warrants will require 503,840 acres, as follows:

2,453 warrants of 160 acres each	424,480
429 warrants of 120 acres each	51,480
346 warrants of 80 acres each	27,680
5 warrants of 40 acres each	200
3,428	503,840
Total number of applications received	271,336
Total number of warrants or certificates issued	198,447

The number of acres of public lands required to satisfy the warrants already issued is 24,351,580, as shown by the following:

60,543 warrants for 160 acres each	9,686,880
91,405 warrants for 120 acres each	10,968,600
45,756 warrants for 80 acres each	3,660,480
328 warrants for 60 acres each	19,680
426 warrants for 40 acres each	17,040
4 warrants for 100 acres each	400
5 warrants for 10 acres each	50
198,447	24,351,580

Of the applications not yet carried into warrants, probably over 55,000 have been suspended or rejected; the balance being in the hands of the examiners, or at other offices for service from the rolls.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN LIBERIA.—We have seen letters from several of the missionaries employed by the Methodist Episcopal Church in Liberia, from which we learn that a furious war is raging in the vicinity of Cape Palmas, between the colonists and the natives. Thirty-seven American houses and much property have been destroyed, and twenty-eight lives have been lost. All missionary and business matters were at a stand. A detachment of one hundred and fifty men had left Monrovia for Cape Palmas, on board a schooner, with Ex-President ROBERTS and Vice-President YATES, to aid the colonists. We understand that the settlement immediately at Cape Palmas has not been destroyed, and it is hoped it will be able to resist the attacks of the natives. We do not understand yet the immediate cause of the war.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

A CHAPTER OF TRAGEDIES IN MISSOURI.—LEVI SIMMS, a citizen of Grundy County, Mo., killed his brother, EVERETT SIMMS, while in a state of intoxication, on the 13th inst. The state of facts are thus given:

Coming into the house of a Mr. [illegible], his brother-in-law, flourishing a knife, his brother remonstrated with him, when he deliberately stabbed him in the left arm, severing the biceps muscle and humeral artery. After the wound was inflicted, EVERETT remarked, "You have cut me, and that deep." Said LEVI, "I did not mean to do it, and would not have done it for the world." LEVI then threw himself on the bed. EVERETT crawled to the same bed, got upon it, and laid on it with his face against his brother's. In two minutes he was dead, and his drunken fratricidal brother was asleep. SIMMS was apprehended, examined, and committed to jail for his trial.

The Brunswick (Mo.) *Gazette* has the following also:

JOHN ARMBRECK?, a young man about 25 years of age, who had been for a long time melancholy, committed suicide at his father's residence, in Grundy? County, about ten miles from Trenton. He took a rifle, before breakfast on Tuesday, the 17th inst., and placing the muzzle to his breast, managed to pull the trigger, and shot himself through the heart.

The following double tragedy closes the bloody chapter. It is from the same paper:

JOHN MOSS, Sen., one of the oldest citizens of Chariton County, residing in Old Chariton, was killed on Sunday last, by a man whose name is not known to us. The murderer was himself shot in approaching him, by a young man named HAIR.

HORRIBLE MURDER BY SLAVES.—A gentleman of this city, just from Lake Providence, La., informs us that a horrible murder was committed by some slaves upon the body of their master, W. H. HARVY, of that neighborhood, on Saturday the 21st instant. The circumstances, as the gentleman detailed them, are these: Early in the morning of that day MR. HARVY started on a hunting tour. When he came out of the house, an old negro woman struck him with some heavy weapon, from the effects of which he fell. Two negroes then seized him, tied one end of a rope around his neck and the other to his feet, and swinging him under a mule, conveyed him a distance of half a mile from the house, and then split his skull with an axe. Our informant was at the place of the murder, and saw the brains of the victim scattered upon the ground. These facts were elicited from a negro girl, who would only divulge them under threats of death. What seems remarkable is, that the old woman who began the assault, had been the nurse of MR. HARVY when a child. The greatest excitement prevailed in the neighborhood, and Wednesday last was appointed as the day on which to burn the negroes. Another remarkable feature of the affair is, that MR. HARVY was very kind and indulgent in the treatment of his servants.—*Memphis (Tenn.) Eagle.*

CONVICTION OF RAILROAD TICKET SWINDLERS.—The frauds committed in this city and elsewhere upon strangers in the sale of railroad tickets, will now in a measure be stopped by justice being meted out to a guilty party. A wise and candid jury, last evening, after a careful hearing in the case of [illegible] DEY [illegible], pronounced him guilty of obtaining money under false pretences. It will be recollected that he sold DIODATE CLARK five tickets to convey him and his party over the Central road to Buffalo and thence to Cleveland over the railroad. For these he obtained $28 ?, the regular price for first-class tickets. CLARK, finding that he had been cheated, was compelled to purchase other tickets, and was subsequently induced by CLARK W[illegible], a police officer in Cleveland, to come to this city for the purpose of pointing out the offender and bringing him to justice. It is high time that a check should be placed upon those who, knowingly and willingly, defraud travelers by railroad. Albany is not alone afflicted with such beings. They are quite numerous in New-York and Boston, and can also be found in Western cities.—*Albany Journal.*

THE TEHUANTEPEC ROAD.—Through private sources we learn that this road has been accepted by the Mexican Government. We cannot but congratulate the citizens of the United States, and of New-Orleans in particular, upon this auspicious event. We have already, in a former issue, taken occasion to bring the merits and advantages of this route before the public, believing it to be superior, not only to the Panama and Nicaragua routes already in operation, but also to the Honduras Railway now agitated by the British press. The road we look upon as a *fait accompli*—thanks to the unceasing energy and perseverance of the present Board of Directors, who, despite of opposition, both in the United States and in Mexico, fought their way through and finished the work.—*N. O. Picayune.*

A NEGRO BABY IN A MOLASSES BARREL.—The Wheeling (Va.) *Press* says that a short time since a man who keeps a grocery in the vicinity of Fairview, Va., some distance out on the National road, west, came to Wheeling and bought a barrel of molasses. He took it home and commenced retailing it in small quantities to his customers, all of whom were attacked with a strange sort of sickness, from which, however, they speedily recovered. No one could account for this singular fact until the molasses barrel was pretty well drained and the head knocked out of it, when the whole community was astonished at the discovery of a negro child, about eight days old, inside the barrel. The child was lying in the bottom of the barrel in a state of partial putrefaction.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writing from St. Louis, says: "I have been in this city for the past six weeks, and nothing has surprised me so much, as the tone of public sentiment in regard to Slavery. This city to-day, is *Free Soil* in sentiment, and the State is fast becoming so. It is admitted by all parties—even by the St. Louis *Republican*—a Pro-Slavery paper,—that in a few years, there will be no slaves in Missouri. The doctrines of emancipation are earnestly advocated in the Legislature, and by one of the ablest papers in this city—the *Democrat*. The free white population is increasing with wonderful rapidity, and the Slave population fast diminishing.

MAIL ROUTES.—We learned at the Contract Office of the Post-Office Department that contracts have been given out by which money will be expended for the purpose of increasing the mail facilities of the new mail routes in the several States of the Union. The contract for the great Pacific mail route has not yet been acted upon.—*Union.*

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

A student in Divinity in Harvard College, having given himself to the investigation of "spiritualism," has incurred the wrath of the Faculty. The Boston *Atlas* has the following: Some time last week, he gave a private exhibition of his remarkable powers, (as a medium,) in presence of some gentlemen connected with the University, one of whom, a Professor in the Scientific School, thought that he detected him in the act of moving the table with his foot, and accordingly seized and exposed him on the spot. The evidence against him is of such weight, that, we understand, the authorities have under consideration his expulsion from the University. On the other hand, the student himself positively denies that he was guilty of any deception whatever, and affirms that the Professor who charged him with trickery was altogether mistaken in his observations. He offers, as a proof of his sincerity, and of his spiritualistic powers, to move a table before witnesses, under such circumstances that no doubt can remain of his ability to cause the motion without any use of his ordinary bodily forces.

The last report of the Crown Lands Department in Canada, shows a total of nearly 35,000,000 acres of lands to be disposed of, with 112,000,000 of acres remaining unsurveyed. Twelve thousand four hundred and seventy-three acres of Clergy Reserves lands were sold in 1856 for $2,676?. Four hundred and eighty-seven thousand six hundred and eighty three acres remaining unsold. The Jesuits' Estates include 786,222? arpents, of which 363,045 have been conceded. The gross receipts on account of the above estates last year were $4,330?.

There is at Detroit a Society for the care of Refugees from Slavery. The last report gives an account of the condition of the fugitives in Canada. $3,880? were expended last year by the Society in building school-houses. Farms of 20 acres are sold at exact cost to deserving persons. In one settlement, the Society has 500 acres, and has already located twenty families; in another, *fifteen hundred* acres, and now has twenty-seven families; in a third, 100 acres, now fully occupied by four families.

Two periodicals in Canada are dedicated to science; the *Canadian Naturalist and Geologist* in Montreal, and the *Canadian Journal* in Toronto. Four papers are devoted to Education; the *Upper Canada Journal of Education*, and the *Canadian Sunday School Advocate*, in Toronto, the *Journal de l'Instruction Publique* and the *Lower Canada Journal of Education* in Montreal. Two Military Gazettes are published, one at Quebec, the other at Ottawa City.

The City Treasurer of Philadelphia on Monday commenced to pay the salaries of the Police for the month of March, which amount, in the aggregate, to $30,000. When this and the smaller warrants are paid, no money will be left in the Treasury to pay the school teachers, whose salary for the past three months is now due. The receipts into the Treasury amount now to a very small sum, as the only source of revenue is the Water Department, till the rate of taxes is fixed.

At one of the late sittings of the Paris Academy of Medicine, M. DE MARTINET communicated a note relative to an affection peculiar to engine-drivers and stokers employed on the railways. The *Gazette des Hopitaux*, in alluding to the subject, states that these men have their respiration affected by passing through the strong current of air; and that the inhaling of the oxyde gas and the carbonic acid which escapes from the fire place affects their nervous system.

We learn from the Amherst *Express* that at the next commencement, in the second week in August, Hon. G. A. GROW, of Pennsylvania, will address the Alumni; Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, the literary societies; Rev. Prof. PARK, the Phi Beta Kappa; and Rev. E. B. FOSTER, of Lowell, the Society of Inquiry. Hon. EDWARD EVERETT has also consented to deliver his oration on Washington there during the summer.

FINANCIAL.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH, No. 30 William-st. (next building below Wall-st.) STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the above name and firm, for the purchase and sale, on commission, of stocks, bonds, and mercantile paper, and for the negotiation of loans.

Their long experience enables them to promise that orders intrusted to them will be satisfactorily fulfilled.

HENRY MEIGS, Jr., late Cashier Metropolitan Bank.
WM. ALEX SMITH, late of No. 60 Wall-st.

New-York, April 1, 1857.

Refer to Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank, Moses Taylor, Esq., Messrs. P. Harmony's Nephews & Co., New-York; Philadelphia Bank, Philadelphia; R. Mickle, Esq., Cashier Union Bank of Maryland, Baltimore; J. C. Wild, Esq., Cashier Boston Bank, Boston.

JOHN MONROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden.

ALSO ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,	Cairo,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	&c. &c.	

Office in New-York, No. 6 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE. SMALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York. Geo. D. Smalley, Wm. C. Weed, Alfred W. Bartlett, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of STOCKS AND BONDS, at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canada.

References—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

New-York, Jan. 21, 1857.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company passed the following resolution on the 24th inst.:

Resolved, That the balance of the second mortgage Bonds of this Company (about $1,000,000) remaining unsold on the 1st day of May next, be offered to the Stockholders of the Company until that date, at seventy-five cents on the dollar, each Stockholder being at liberty to subscribe for as many $1,000 bonds as he may choose, without reference to the amount of stock held by him; but should such subscriptions amount in the aggregate to more than the amount of bonds unsold on the 1st day of May next, the same shall be apportioned among the subscribers in as equitable a manner as the circumstances of the case will admit of, reference being had to the amount of stock owned by each on that day.

Subscribers will be required to pay for the bonds awarded them respectively, at the office of Messrs. Strachan & Scott, in the City of New-York, or at the office of the Secretary of the Company, in Chicago, Illinois, in drafts on New-York at par, or their equivalent, as follows:

25 per cent. on the 1st day of June next.
25 per cent. on the 20th day of June next.
25 per cent. on the 20th day of July next.
25 per cent. on the 1st day of Sept. next.

Full or partial payments for above bonds may, however, be made in advance of the above dates.

Any subscriber may be entitled to receive, from time to time, such number of bonds as the payments made will cover; the coupons and interest on payments to be equitably adjusted, as is customary.

All subscriptions for bonds must be forwarded to the Secretary of the Company, at Chicago, Illinois, and no subscriptions received after the 1st day of May next will be recognized.

The bonds offered in accordance with the foregoing resolution, are the second mortgage sinking fund bonds of the Company, for $1,000 each, with coupons of $35 each attached, payable on the 1st days of May and November of each year at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of May, 1875, at the same place.

Annexed hereto you will find a blank subscription paper, which you are requested to fill with such number of the bonds as you desire, and to return the same to the undersigned, at this office, without delay.

Office of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, Chicago, March 25, 1857.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

FOR SALE—FOR PERMANENT INVESTMENT. 8-per-cent. City and County Bonds. The undersigned offers for sale the following securities:

$60,000 Hancock County (Ill.) 8-per-cent. Bonds, dated July 1, 1856, and redeemable at the American Exchange Bank, in New-York, July 1, 1876; interest coupons payable annually, on the 1st day of July, $1,000 each.

$25,000 Warsaw City (Ill.) 8-per-cent. Bonds, dated May 21, 1856, and due at the American Exchange Bank, in New-York, May 21, 1876; interest coupons payable Jan. and July 1, $1,000 each.

The above Bonds were issued in conformity with an Act of the State Legislature, authorizing the issue of Bonds to aid in the construction of the Warsaw and Rockford railroad. The amount of taxable property in the County, for the year 1856, was $4,300,349; taxes, $22,509; population, about 25,000; area in acres, 482,840. The authorized issue by the County is $100,000. The amount of taxable property in the city is $1,000,000; taxes, $3,050; population, 3,000. The authorized issue by the city is $25,000, and no more can be issued, by either the city or County, without an Act by the Legislature, and sanctioned by the people, so that every precaution has been taken to make these Bonds unquestionable, in point of security, and they cannot be repudiated, under any circumstances. Hancock County is one of the most prosperous in the State, and it is expected that 50 miles of the above railroad, from Warsaw to Oquawka Junction, will be finished and in full operation in sixty days from the present date. I have fully examined the strength of these securities, and I can recommend them to my friends and the public, with the utmost confidence, believing that they will compare with anything in the market, and, for a permanent investment, no safer Bonds can be found. For a copy of the act under which these bonds were issued, and full particulars, apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the Articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the same provisions, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 1st day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURG, Saturday, March 20.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS Company are prepared to issue their new Stock, in exchange for that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, upon the terms, and in the manner, prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz.:

Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 20 per cent premium.

Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.

Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 6 per cent premium.

Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may have assigned any portion of their stock, previous, or subsequent, to the consolidation, (Aug. 1, 1856,) without having had such stock transferred on the books of the old Companies and parties holding the certificates for such stock, are notified that this Company will not recognize the transfer of such assigned Stock, as the full shares of the interest to July 1, 1856, and premium, have been credited to the original holders. Scrip certificates will be issued to such original holders, in cases where fractional amounts of interest and premiums on the old stock exist.

T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st., New-York, March 16, 1857.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company at Adrian, in the State of Michigan, on the fourth WEDNESDAY (22d) of April next.

The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock at noon, and continue open until 1 o'clock P. M., and as much longer as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors, but not beyond sunset on that day.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, the 11th of April, and open on the day after the election.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. on the 4th of April next until the 17th, at 10 A. M.—as an election of Directors of said Company will take place at Milwaukee on the 15th. JOSEPH S. COLT, Transfer Agent.

New-York, No. 8 Wall-st., March 31, 1857.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 40 Wall-st., April 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable on and after Monday the 6th instant. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREEN BAY MIL. & CHIC. R. R. CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, April 9, 1857.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 8 Per Cent. Bonds, due April 10, will be paid on presentation at this office.

C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The second mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due in 1875, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, in sums of from $2,000 to $5,000, on improved City property. Apply to VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE, No. 106 Broadway.

$50,000 WANTED IN ONE LOAN OR several of smaller amounts. Ample security will be given and a liberal rate of interest paid. Address BANKER, Box No. 3,580 New-York Post-Office.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—Ocean Bank Building, corner of Fulton and Greenwich sts.—New-York, April 1, 1857.—The annual election for twenty-one Directors of the Merchants' Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS of the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad are notified to deposit their Bonds, without delay, with JNO. A. C. GRAY, one of the Trustees, No. 145 Broadway, in order that the Trustees may use said Bonds in the purchase of the Road for their account as authorized in the agreement already signed by them. The sale of the road is advertised for the 18th inst.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—ELECTION.—AT an election held on the 6th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JAMES McCALL,	JOHN STEWARD, Jr.,
WILSON G. HUNT,	JONATHAN H. RANSOM,
BENJ. B. SHERMAN,	A. ROBERTSON WALSH,
HENRY C. BOWEN,	THOMAS SHULL,
HORACE B. CLAFLIN,	JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	PELEG HALL,
EDWARD G. FAILE,	SOLON HUMPHREYS,
HENRY L. PIERSON,	JOHN H. SWIFT,
GEORGE WARREN.	

At the same time Messrs. James Freeland, Robert McCoskry, and Joseph Battell were elected Inspectors of the next election. The Directors met this morning and unanimously elected JOHN EARL WILLIAMS President, and GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, April 7, 1857.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d av., corner of 9th-st.—Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest allowed on deposits from $5 to $500 at 6 per cent., on sums over $500 at 5 per cent. Deposits made on or before April 11 will bear interest from the 1st. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 5 to 7 P. M., on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO, No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.) CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. P. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richd. P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edwd. Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	R. J. Dennell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. R. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lindley Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	R. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.—AT AN ELECTION for Directors and Inspectors of Election, of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, held at the office of the Company, on Monday, April 6, 1857, the following gentlemen were elected

DIRECTORS:

Benj. D. Brush,	Geo. W. Welsh,	Daniel C. Hyde,
Wm. R. Renwick,	Jas. K. Place,	Aaron Clark,
Montagnie Ward,	Wm. F. Ladd,	Albert A. Martin,
Alfred F. Lagrave,	Jas. A. Patteson,	Jas. M. Hoagland,
James Olwell,	C. V. Clickener,	Benj. W. Bonney,
Edw. Elsworth,	R. H. Howell,	Columbus Seguine,
Jos. W. Meeks,	J. R. Bartholomew,	Jas. H. Elmore,
Chas. Denison, Jr.,	Geo. W. Brainerd,	Alex M. Ross,
John Armstrong,	Isaac N. Seymour,	Enoch Chamberlin,
Jas. E. Brush,	B. H. Van Auken,	Edw. Satterlee,
B. G. Clarke,	P. Gordon,	J. L. Hasbrouck,
James English,	Robert I. Brown,	Samuel C. Mott,
Hen. R. Dunham,	Nathan T. Higbie,	James Moncrief,

Francis Gouldy, and

For Inspectors—Andrew Hall, David M. Earle, Samuel Burrill.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, BENJAMIN D. BRUSH, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President for the ensuing year. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE Company have removed from No. 50 Wall-st. to No. 58 Wall-st.—Mechanics' Bank Building.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all *places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie,* New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, *Via* Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, April 6, 1857, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail, at 7:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this train will remain over night at Elmira, and proceed the next morning.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate Stations.

Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day, (except that the train on Saturday runs only to Hornellsville—thence to Buffalo.)

Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York and Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 11:50 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 3:30, Burlington 6:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M., (Nov. 3 this goes into effect;) leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 5:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunck.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Jan. 1, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. and 3:10 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:10 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. 11 and 4 go to Kensington. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM FEB. 28, 1857, the trains will leave Chambers st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Mail, 11:15 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M. and 12 M. and 4:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 4 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.; and East Albany at 6:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after April 1, 1857, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M.

SAMUEL NOTT, Superintendent.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 134 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS.—WE ARE CONSTANT buyers of warrants at the highest market rates.

KIRTLAND & CO., No. 48 Wall-st.

BRUSHES.—JOHN K. HOPPEL WILL REMOVE from 227 to 132 Pearl-st., Harper's Building, about the 1st of May. Superior paint and other brushes at the west factory prices. Machine brushes made to order.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:	FROM LIVERPOOL:
Saturday, Jan. 3........1857	Wednesday, Jan. 7......1857
Saturday, Jan. 17........1857	Wednesday, Jan. 21...1857
Saturday, Jan. 31........1857	Wednesday, Feb. 4......1857
Saturday, Feb. 14........1857	Wednesday, Feb. 18...1857
Saturday, March 14......1857	Wednesday, March 4...1857
Saturday, April 11........1857	Wednesday, April 1.....1857
Saturday, May 9..........1857	Wednesday, April 29...1857
Saturday, May 23........1857	Wednesday, May 27.....1857
Saturday, June 6..........1857	Wednesday, June 10....1857
Saturday, June 20........1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4..........1857	Wednesday, July 8......1857
Saturday, July 18........1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857

For freight or passage, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; *Second Cabin Passage, $75.* FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard, red on port bow.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston...Wednesday, April 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York....Wednesday, April 15.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston. We'sday, April 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York. We'sday, April 29.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston......Wednesday, May 6.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York..We'sday, May 13.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston...Wednesday, May 20.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship ERICSSON, Lowber, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively on SATURDAY, May 9, at 12 M., from her berth at the foot of Canal st.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments, and to avoid danger from ice, will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The rate of freight from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to four pounds per ton measurement, until further notice.

FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The U. S. Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton, to land the Mails and Passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, April 18, at 12 o'clock M., from pier No. 37 North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN:

In First Cabin, Main Saloon....................$130
In First Cabin, Lower Saloon....................110
In Second Cabin....................................60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.
Specie delivered in Havre or London.
No Parcels received on the day of sailing.
All Letters must pass through the Post-Office.
For freight or passage, apply to

C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The Steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail May 16.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, T. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 2, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin....................................$130
Second Cabin....................................75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For freight or passage apply to

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail May 30.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

NEW-YORK.........Saturday, April 11, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW..........Saturday, April 25, at 12 o'clock M.
EDINBURG.........Saturday, May 2, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

STEAM FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND ANTWERP.—The splendid and powerful screw-steamship CONSTITUTION, E. POUGIN Commander, will be dispatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, April 18, from Pier No. 39 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, INCLUDING PROVISIONS.

First Cabin.......................................$80
Second Cabin......................................50
Third Cabin.......................................35

This steamer has five water-tight compartments, and carries an experienced surgeon. No freight taken after Thursday, April 16, and no bills of lading signed or parcels received on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers,) apply to AUGUST BELMONT, No. 7 Hanover-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—STEAMSHIP ALPS, R. INGLIS, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 12 o'clock precisely. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

AUSTRALIA.—KANGAROO LINE—THE MAGnificent 2,000-ton clipper ship GOLDEN HORN, Cox Commander, will be dispatched for Melbourne promptly on her appointed day, and be the first ship to sail. Her accommodations for saloon and second-cabin passengers are unsurpassed for elegance, convenience and comfort. Apply on board, Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st., or to MAILLER, LORD & QUERREAU, No. 108 Wall-st., or GOODEVE, ARKELL & ELLIOT, 105 Pearl-st.

STEAMBOATS.

THE STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE LEAVES Peck-slip for Harlem at 7, 9½ A. M.; 1½, 4½, 6½ P. M. Leave Harlem at 6, 8, 10½ A. M.; 3, 5½ P. M., landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way. Fare 8 cents.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received by the undersigned at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education until the 15th day of April, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., for the erection of Primary School Building in 4th-st., near Avenue C, in the XIth Ward, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.

Separate proposals will be received for the masons' and carpenters' work, or one builder may propose for the whole.

All bids must state the names and residences of the persons proposed as securities.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest.—Dated New-York, April 1, 1857.

AARON B. ROLLINS, JAMES MARCHALL, JOHN MASON, JAMES H. BRENNAN, GEORGE WHITE, } Committee on Repairs XIth Ward.

TO MASONS AND CARPENTERS.—SEALED Proposals will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Board of Education until the 15th day of April, 1857, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the erection of a Primary School building in Mott-st., in the VIth Ward, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the Board of Education. The masons' and carpenters' proposals must be separate, and will name satisfactory securities for the faithful completion of the contracts.

The undersigned reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest.—Dated New-York, April 1, 1857.

WALTER ROCHE, TIMOTHY BRENNAN, THOMAS CLARKE, } Committee on Buildings and Repairs of School Officers of VIth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS—WILL BE RECEIVED until Wednesday the 15th day of April next, at 3 P. M., for the furnishing and fitting up of Ward School No. 8, in Grand-st., in the Eighth Ward, with furniture, the same as that now in use in Ward School No. 38, Clark st., Eighth Ward, and according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. By order of the Board of School Officers.

DAVID A. FOWLER,
ELIPHALET BOOTMAN,
S. F. MONTGOMERY,
J. S. BURNTON,
Committee.

CAUTION.—WHEREAS, CERTAIN PARTIES in New-York have represented themselves to be my agents, this is to certify that I have neither dépôt nor agent in America, for the sale of my flint-glass or crown glass for optical instruments. Solothurne, Switz.

THEO. DAGUET.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—KINGS COUNTY.—WILLIAM BOYD, Plaintiff, against THOMAS M. SOTHER and MARIA, his wife, Levi Robinson, Administrator, &c., of Charles Rodman, deceased, Levi Robinson, Peter Lyman, Ebenezer Smith, Augustus Smith, Richard F. Pease, Freeman Campbell, and Rutherford Moody, Joseph H. Shepard and William L. Hanford, Samuel Osborne, James O. Towner, George H. Buck, Josiah A. Bowser, Elbridge Maltby and Ebenworth Maltby, Henry N. Conckling, Daniel R. Young and Benjamin Palmer, Daniel H. Van Wagner, Joseph W. Bowden, Jacob Kemp, Purcell Cooke, Edward Griffing, William Danforth, Joseph R. Lindsley, John Avila and Jeremiah Mundell, Peter Gilligan, James Sickles, William J. Cooke, John Raddorow, Reuben Folger and Townsend Jones, William Howard, John Suttle and Oliver B. Butler, John J. Wiseman, John S. Noble, John G. Senen, William D. Smith, John S. Butcher, Thomas Reed, Samuel H. Catlin, William W. Walsh, Moses K. Moody, James H. Watson, David S. Quimby, William C. Haggerty, Ogden Haggerty, Arthur T. Jones, Ferdinand Hollande, John G. Gotsberger, James Van Norden, Mary Ann Jessup, the Suffolk Bank, and the United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver of the Suffolk Bank, William Partridge, Alfred Partridge and Robert Sage, and Hannah Gerald, Executrix, and Daniel D. Whitney, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Thomas J. Gerald, deceased, Defendants.—To GEORGE H. BUCK, one of the Defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 38 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 8, 1857.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 38 Wall-st.

The amended complaint referred to in the foregoing summons, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, on the 9th day of April, 1857.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

ap11-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN HOWARD MARCH against ALBERT LOWRY, NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., and *MARIA LOUISA his wife,* William Jarvis and Eunice B. his wife, Howard C. Cady, and Mary D. his wife, Thomas L. Braynard, and Frances Braynard his wife, James D. Morgan, and Betsey Ann Morgan his wife, John Smith, Jr., and Virginia his wife, Leonard P. Miller, William Johnson, and Mary Ann his wife, George T. Olyphant, Theodore Schubert, James McMillan, James Cochran, and Mary his wife, Jeremiah Lothrop, John O. Shaughnessy, and Mary O. his wife, Christian Edebohls, and Mary his wife, Thomas Murray, Samuel G. B. Williams, and Margaret Williams his wife, Samuel T. Hubbard, and Mary his wife, Anthony Fann, and Mary Fann his wife, Jacob Lewis, and Betty his wife, Heinrich Christopher Krech, and Mary his wife, Marx Schutz, and Sophia his wife, Levi Steinlein, and Amelia his wife, Geo. *Leevenguth,* and *Teresa his wife, Benedict Barnesser,* and Magdalena his wife, Anthony Vogel, and Catharine his wife, William Higgins, and Hermena Higgins his wife, John Pollberg, and Mary his wife, Henry Hoefer and *Margaret his wife, John Misland,* and *Marian Ehlinger his wife, Philip Smith, Heman Morgan, and Hannah S.* his wife, Joseph Leevenguth, and Jane his wife, Benjamin B. Fairchild, William W. Cumberland, and Mary his wife, Charles Manly, Jacob Seitzbah, James Smith, Joseph Hersey, Samuel F. Hersey, Joseph G. Hanson, Jacob R. Valk, John W. Mason, George Hill, Daniel O'Marra and Benjamin Carter.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Nassau-st., in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 10, 1857.

VAN BUREN & ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The amended complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 11th day of March, 1857.

VAN BUREN & ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

mh14-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—BENJAMIN B. ALLEN, and ELBERT ANDERSON against AARON VAN VALKENBURGH and JOHN R. COOPER.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants above named:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of February, 1857, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 59 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and seven dollars and nineteen cents, with interest from the 17th day of October, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Feb. 1857.

JOHN H. WHITE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 59 Nassau-st.

f21-law6wS*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. PARMENAS ELMENDORF, of the town of Roxbury, in the County of Delaware, an insolvent debtor; notice first published March 4, 1857. Creditors to appear before Hon. Jesse Palmer, County Judge of Delaware County, at his office, in the town of Delhi, on the 20th day of May, 1857, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, to show cause, if any they have, *why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent estate and he be discharged from his debts.*

GORDON & HUGSTON, Delhi, Attorneys for Petitioner.

m4-law10wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES J. KAUTH, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his store, No. 308 Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 17, 1856.

PETER KAUTH, Administrator.

o18-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISRAEL W. SCUDDER, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the store of IRA PEREGO, No. 61 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the eleventh day of May next.—Dated Oct. 10, 1856.

CATHARINE H. SCUDDER, Administratrix.

o11-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH STEERE, late of the City of New-York, Importer, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 Dey-st., up stairs, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of February, 1857.

HENRY NORRIS, Executor.

f21-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERBERT F. CAMPBELL, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 106 8th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1857.

CYNTHIA S. CAMPBELL, Administratrix.

ja17-law6mS*

AGRICULTURAL.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS WILL FIND THE IMPROVED POUDRETTE of the subscribers ONE OF THE BEST FERTILIZERS, as well as the CHEAPEST substitute for manure, where there is difficulty in procuring sufficient for garden and farm purposes. Its chief recommendations are, that it is neat, inoffensive, CONTAINS NO SEEDS OF WEEDS, is very quick and powerful in its operation upon vegetation, and at the same time is so harmless that it can be put in direct contact with the seed or plant without injury, which is totally unlike other fertilizers. It will bring early crops of peas, beans, potatoes, sweet corn, &c., and for lawns and grass plots is unrivaled. The small quantity used and ease of application render it very economical. The price for 1 barrel is $2; 3 barrels, $5; and $1 50 per bbl. for any quantity over 6 barrels, delivered free in the City. A pamphlet will be forwarded by mail, or furnished gratis on application. Address

THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 60 Cortland-st., New-York.

CHINESE SUGAR-CANE SEED—PURE AND genuine, from the original source, at ONE DOLLAR a pound, and in packets, prepaid, by mail, at 25 cents, 50 cents and $1 each. Two pounds is the required quantity for one acre.

NEW CHINESE POTATO—(Dioscorea Batatas.)—Roots from 4 to 9 inches long, at $3 a dozen, and small Seed Tubers at $7 per 100, or at $1 per dozen, prepaid by mail. These last are similar to those sold by us last Spring, and warranted equal in quality to any from any source.

ALSO, CHUFAS, or EARTH ALMONDS, at $1 per 100; new ORANGE WATERMELON, JAPAN PEAS, and a large and general assortment of VEGETABLE, FLOWER, AGRICULTURAL, FRUIT AND TREE SEEDS, of the most approved sorts and best qualities, at wholesale or retail.

J. M. THORBURN & CO., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

Catalogues on application.

TO THE FARMERS.—DE BURG'S FERTILIZER.—CORN! CORN! CORN!—To grow large crops, you must buy DE BURG'S SUPER PHOSPHATE. Beware of unscrupulous imitators and experimenters of the above. Be sure you get the genuine. Send for pamphlet, with testimonials and directions for use, &c., to C. B. DE BURG, Factory and Docks four blocks south Peck-slip Ferry, Williamsburg, L. I.

PLANTS AND FLOWERS—FROM PETER Henderson, Jersey City, fresh from the garden every day, at the seedstore No. 7 John-st., comprising moss, climbing and perpetual roses, with and without pots, climbing vines and other garden plants and roots of every description. Catalogues.

TO FARMERS.—THE POUDRETTE MADE by the subscribers is the cheapest and best manure in the world for corn and vegetables. A pamphlet will be sent (free) to any one sending their address to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 60 Cortlandt st., New-York City.

COLUMBIAN AND PERUVIAN GUANO.—Super-phosphate of lime for sale, by

A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

Packages for the flower-garden may be had gratis.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE—(SORGHUM SACCHARATUM) in large and small quantities for sale at the Agricultural warehouse and Seed store of R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

FAMILIES BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPING can have their furniture stored and taken care of by applying at No. 283 Hudson-st.

MEDICAL.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES COUGHS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES COLDS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES HOARSENESS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES INFLUENZA.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES BRONCHITIS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES CROUP.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES ASTHMA.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES WHOOPING COUGH.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES DISEASES OF THE THROAT.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES LUNG COMPLAINTS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES ALL CONSUMPTIVE COMPLAINTS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE INDIGESTION.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DYSENTERY.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE COSTIVENESS.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE HEADACHE.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE JAUNDICE.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE ERYSIPELAS.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE SCROFULA.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE PILES.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE RHEUMATISM.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE FOUL STOMACH.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE LIVER COMPLAINTS.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY FRED. BROWN, Philadelphia.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY *B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Pittsburg, Penn.*
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY D. R. JONES & CO., Harrisburg, Penn.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY J. P. LONG & CO., Lancaster, Penn.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY H. P. SWARTS, Alleghany, Penn.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY CLARK & BALDWIN, Erie, Penn.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY ANDREW KLEST, Williamsport, Penn.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY WM. DANOWSKI, Allentown, Penn.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY H. H. HAY & CO., Portland, Me.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY WARREN L. ALDEN, Bangor, Me.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY JOHN G. COOK & CO., Lewiston Falls, Me.
AYER'S PECTORAL PILLS AND SOLD BY S. R. BYRAM, Eastport, Me.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY WM. R. PRESTON, Portsmouth, N. H.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY E. H. ROLLINS, Concord, N. H.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY J. A. PERRY, Manchester, N. H.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY T. H. GIBBY, Nashua, N. H.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY THEO. A. PECK, Burlington, Vt.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY S. P. PECK, Bennington, Vt.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY L. F. PIERCE, Montpelier, Vt.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY BROWN & PRICE, Salem, Mass.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY HENSHAW, EDMANDS & SHAW, Boston, Mass.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY R. & J. BREWER, Springfield, Mass.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY JAMES GREEN, Worcester, Mass.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY THORNTON & GERRISH, New-Bedford, Mass.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY H. H. BURRINGTON, Providence, R. I.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY LEE, BUTLER & CO., Hartford, Conn.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY ROBERT GEER, Norwich, Conn.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY C. B. WHITTLESEY, New-Haven, Conn.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY THOMPSON & BOOTH, Bridgeport, Conn.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY F. L. ALLEN, New-London, Conn.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., New-York, N. Y.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY A. McCLURE & CO., Albany, N. Y.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY ROSSMAN & McKINSTRY, Hudson, N. Y.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY RENYON, ROGERS & CO., Syracuse, N. Y.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY LANE & PAINE, Rochester, N. Y.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY Dr. A. TRUAX, Schenectady, N. Y.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY JAMES G. WOOD, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY JOSEPH OSBORNE, Auburn, N. Y.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY Dr. W. TERBELL & SON, Corning, N. Y.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY H. W. ELLIOTT, Elmira, N. Y.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY ROSWELL VAN BUSKIRK, Newark, N. J.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY ISSAAC D. JAMES, Trenton, N. J.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY D. C. ENGLISH, New-Brunswick, N. J.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY W. M. HALSTED, Paterson, N. J.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY EDWARD BRINGHURST, Wilmington, Del.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY W. R. GOODMAN, Annapolis, Md.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY Dr. FAIRFAX SCHLEY, Frederick City, Md.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY J. H. B. CAMPBELL, Cumberland, Md.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY J. W. HERRING, Westminster, Md.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY Z. D. GILMAN, Washington, D. C.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY I. BROTHER, Burlington, N. J.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY J. C. DE LA COUR, Camden, N. J.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY D. C. ENGLISH, New-Brunswick, N. J.
AYRE'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY J. A. GOODALE, Dover, N. J.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY BENJ. MARSH, Morristown, N. J.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY THOMPSON, BLOCK & WOODS, Baltimore.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY J. WALLACE, Elkton, Md.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY LYMAN SAVAGE & CO., Montreal, C. W.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY HAMILTON & MUIR, Hamilton, C. W.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY R. A. MITCHELL, London, C. W.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY JOSEPH BOLLES, Quebec, C. E.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY MORTON & COGSWELL, Halifax, N. S.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY T. WALKER & SONS, St. John, N. B.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY W. B. LITTLE & CO., San Francisco, Cal.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY R. H. McDONALD & CO., Sacramento, Cal.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY B. W. LEIGH & CO., Valparaiso, Chili.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY DON MARIANO AQUIERRE, Lima, Peru.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY W. H. WOOD, City of Mexico, Mexico.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY G. A. LATHROP, Honolulu, S. Islands.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY F. DABNEY, Fayal, Azores.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY ALOIS DE FALCAO, Rio Janeiro, S. A.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY LEWIS HORAN, Curacoa, W. I.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY JAMES BODEN, Jr., Sidney, N. S. W.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY BARCLAY BROS., London, Eng.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY LEWIS GUYS & CO., Paris, France.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY McDONALD & CO., Edinburg, Scotland.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY McLAUGHLIN & CO., Dublin, Ireland.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY ALEX BULOFF, St. Petersburg, Russia.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY HELMICH FLUGEL & CO., Fow Chow Fow, China.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY S. M. MINASIAN, Constantinople, Turkey.

Prepared by Dr. JAMES C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. Sold at wholesale by druggists in the principal cities, and retailed by all respectable druggists and apothecaries throughout the United States, the British American Provinces, Mexico, Guatemala, and the independent Republics of South America. Sold generally by the licensed apothecaries in the Empires, Kingdoms and Principalities of Europe, and also sold by dealers in medicine in the ports of the East and West Indies, China, Turkey, and the Barbary States.

MEDICAL.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.—WE COPY the following from the editorial columns of the *Boston Daily Ledger,* of Feb. 10, 1857. Mr. Stafford, the gentleman alluded to, is a prominent citizen of [illegible]

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.—In the [illegible] ourselves that are almost daily offered to the public, it is very difficult to make a selection of any one that will prove valuable for all the purposes for which it is [illegible]. But in our opinion one specific has been [illegible] complaints of the Throat and Lungs [illegible] inestimable worth. It is J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. From a pamphlet setting forth its many claims on those afflicted with the diseases above named, we learn that this Remedy is not to be taken internally, after the ordinary methods, but is used by INHALATION and APPLICATION. In this subtle way it performs its soothing and healing offices on the THROAT, LUNGS, NERVES, MUSCLES, JOINTS, and SKIN. OLIVE TAR, it is claimed, contains an electro magnetic power, which is capable of restoring to the system its lost VITALITY; and this is performed alike by the inhalation of its odor, and the outward application of its fluid. Several of our Physicians often employ it for SPECIAL INHALATION, and [illegible] properties they well understand. We know of many cures it has performed in cases of Bronchial difficulties, Coughs, Colds, and complaints of a similar character, and we are able to give it our full recommendation.

We are informed by our fellow-citizen, John M. [illegible], Esq., that during a fit of sickness, last Winter, he had occasion to make use of the OLIVE TAR, and found it even more efficacious than he had ventured to expect. He caused about three table spoonfuls to be placed in a saucer over a basin of boiling water, heated by a night-lamp, and found that its odor was not only a most disinfectant of the sick room, but a most pleasant soother of the irritation of his Throat and Lungs. He improved immediately in his health, and now uses the OLIVE TAR as occasion may require, in the [illegible] of his furnace, satisfied that its volatile odor is of great service in rendering the atmosphere of his house both sweet and healthy at all times.

The above assertions are also fully verified by Testimonials from the following well-known persons:

THURLOW WEED, Esq., Albany.
WM. B. TOWNSEND, Esq., Staten Island.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., New-York.
Dr. EDWARD BRIGHT, Esq., New-York.
CHARLES VAN WYCK, Esq., New-York.
Rev. Dr. LEONARD, Exeter, N. H.
Gen. DUFF GREEN, Washington, D. C.
Hon. ELI COOK, Buffalo, N. Y.
A. B. BARNEY, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
JOHN F. WARNER, Esq., Chicago, Ill.

And of many others equally prominent.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is sold at 50 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR COMPANY, No. 16 State st., (East side Battery,) New-York, and by all druggists.

RHEUMATIC, NEURALGIC, AND ALL other pains cease when J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is applied, because OLIVE TAR contains electro-magnetism, which it transmits to the body, increasing its VITALITY.

These assertions are verified by [illegible]

JOSEPH L. LORD, Esq., No. [illegible], New-York.
ROBERT B. COLEMAN, Esq., [illegible]
SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., [illegible]
Capt. HENRY RUSSELL, No. [illegible], New-York.
EDWIN R. YALE, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn.
Gen. THOMAS J. GREEN, Texas.
Gen. W. CAZENEAU, Texas.

And from many others who are equally well known to the public.

OLIVE TAR is sold at 50 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR COMPANY, No. 16 State-st., (East side of Battery.)

And by all druggists.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 5 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those contemplating the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by* Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway) New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and potent invigorant of the human system is [illegible] other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become known it will be the only remedy in use. [illegible] *the nervous system and reproductive organs* [illegible] ordinary; allaying all over-excitement, [illegible] the nervous organization that degree of [illegible] requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. [illegible] into pure and wholesome blood; thus the [illegible] is improved and the whole framework [illegible] in a more vigorous and harmonious manner. [illegible] $1 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. [illegible] DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE [illegible] but requires to be known [illegible] and to stamp Dr. WARD [illegible] the day. Dr. WARD [illegible] any physician who can [illegible] uniform celerity, ease, [illegible] all ye who have been [illegible] Dr. WARD you may, in a few days [illegible] is himself again." 55 Canal-st., 2 doors east of Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and engravings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—50th edition, 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, cloth, $1. He gives the advertised remedies and shows [illegible] of the author's Paris and London treatment of [illegible] impotency, stricture, gleet, syphilis, &c. He cures all such diseases, at No. 65 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M. [illegible] commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book,* [illegible] &c.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and nowhere else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 10 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.

WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases requiring secrecy. Twenty six years, exclusively in the above specialty enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence can call on him with the certainty of being radically cured. Charges moderate. N. B.—No fee till cured.

DR. CURTIS, FROM EUROPE, MAY BE consulted on private diseases and secret ailments of every description. A faithful and reliable treatment guaranteed in all cases. Utmost secrecy and confidence observed. Terms moderate. Early application is requested. No. 89 Howard-st., two doors east of Broadway.

CANCERS! CANCERS REMOVED WITHout surgical operation, or injury to the patient's health. A simple and safe remedy, warranted to cure or no charge. Address J. H. BARRINGER, No. 85 Nassau [illegible], New-York.

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—M. LEVETT'S NEW and improved atmospheric pressure plates for artificial teeth are remarkable for their increased adhesion to the gums and power of mastication, and are very superior to the ordinary suction plates, and are well adapted for the continuous gum if desired. Those wearing or requiring artificial teeth will find it much to their advantage to examine this great improvement before engaging elsewhere. M. LEVETT, Dentist, No. 12 Waverley-place, near Broadway. Established 1825.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without metal plate or clasps.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, dentist, 651 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are ½ lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any teeth or roots, and prevent the nervous sensations which porcelain unavoidably causes.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on Saturday, 11th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 23 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, April 11, at 4 o'clock, from Pier No. 4, North River. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway. The owners of this line will not be accountable for goods unless bills of lading are regularly signed and the value therein expressed.